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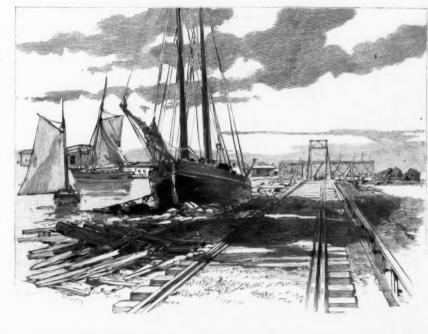
NEW YORK—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 28, 1889.

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THE RECENT STORM.

WE have elsewhere referred to the recent disastrous storm on the Atlantic coast, illustrations of which appear on this and other pages. One of the incidents depicted is the rescue of imperiled mariners by the life-saving crew at Lewes, Del., where over thirty vessels were wrecked or stranded on the beach, while one hundred in all sought the safety of the breakwater. The sea broke over the breakwater, wrecked the telegraph-station, carried away the big fog-bell, and rushed shoreward, sweeping away the steamboat-pier and dashing the Italian bark Il Salvatori against the iron Government pier with such force that it went clear through it, stern foremost. The United States Marine Hospital was dashed from its moorings, while the Lewes Life-saving Station, forty feet above highwater mark, was flooded, and its foundation undermined. The life-saving station crew, re-enforced by the Henlopen and Rehoboth crews, labored unceasingly for three days, undismayed by the storm and its perils. The crew of every vessel that struck was taken off by these daring men, and not a life was lost among the scores of men they handled.

We give also several illustrations of the devastation wrought at Atlantic City, where the consternation caused by the flood was heightened by a destructive fire.





1. THE SUBMERGED RAILWAY AT ATLANTIC CITY—THE FLOOD SUBSIDING. 2. REMOVING HALF-DROWNED SAILORS FROM A LIFE-CAR AT LEWES.

THE RECENT TERRIBLE STORM ON THE ATLANTIC COAST.—SCENES AT ATLANTIC CITY AND THE DELAWARE BREAKWATER.

FROM A SKETCH BY C. UPHAM AND A PHOTO BY ROTHERGOTTER & DILLON.

FRANK LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

110 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

W. J. ARKELL

RUSSELL B. HARRISON.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 28, 1889.

THE political contest in Ohio, now in the midst of its intensity, is attracting general attention. In next week's issue of this paper we shall present the situation in that State from the Republican standpoint, as viewed by Secretary of State Daniel J. Ryan, and from the Democratic standpoint, as Allen W. Thurman sees it. What the one has to say of the Republican, and the other of the Democratic party, in Ohio, at this critical juncture, will, we undertake to say, be read with great interest both in and out of that State.

OUR SEMI-CITIZENS.

to the Government of the United States is not entirely a question of the present, nor does the ultimate result affect alone the citizens of those States in which the race issue has become the absorbing question. It is, in fact, a part of that larger question which runs through all our history—through all the world's history, indeed—concerning the right of one man or class of men to control the actions and destiny of another man or class of men. When such right exists, and how far it may extend, are questions which depend on a multiplicity of considerations, prominent among which are the purpose of the class seeking to exercise such control and the character of the class sought to be subordinated.

In comparing the American negro with the white man in the United States certain facts must always be kept in mind. The average white American represents the material accumulations of at least a hundred years of American life and opportunity. The surplus of at least three generations, and the experience and unrestricted opportunity of many more, go to make up his inheritance from the past. The negro inherited only ignorance, poverty, and the woeful memory of unrequited wrong from two hundred years of servitude. The one class of native Americans with whom he can at all fairly be compared in intelligence and progress is the landless, "poor white" population of the South. Even with them comparison is manifestly unjust. Poor as these may have been, they were rich in comparison with the newlyfreed slave; and ignorant as they were, the opportunities that opened before them were a thousand-fold better than the negro has enjoyed. Yet in comparison with these, no competent observer will deny that the progress of the negro during the twenty-four years of even limited opportunity which the race has enjoyed has been immensely greater than that of their white compeers. Probably five times as large a proportion of the negroes as of the "poor whites" have bought themselves homes during that interval, and the universal testimony of the superintendents of education in the Southern States is to the effect that they have increased far more rapidly in intelligence. When we recall the fact that the average rate of wages of the farm laborer throughout the South is hardly ten dollars a month, that the average number of days the public schools are open in those States is less than one hundred per annum, and that in a great portion of this region even these limited opportunities are inaccessible to a large number of the race, it seems little less than a miracle that one-sixth of them are able to read and write; that in one county of South Carolina there are more blacks than whites who can read their ballots, and in the State of Kentucky fewer black than white illiterates. If ability to achieve progress under unfavorable conditions is any test of racial capacity, the American negro need not fear comparison with any race that ever inhabited the globe.

As a laborer, it is unquestionable that he very greatly excels, both in industry and efficiency, the average white man of the South. Statistics upon this subject are necessarily hard to obtain, but any one who will compare the population of the South with its agricultural production by counties, will be surprised to see how nearly the amount of the great staples produced corresponds with the ratio of its colored population. All the great cotton counties, and almost all the great tobacco counties of the South have decided colored majorities. A recent canvass of the leading wood and iron establishments of the South, made by a prominent journal of that section, shows that the negro is preferred as a common laborer by a majority of them, and is largely employed as a skilled laborer in certain branches.

It is claimed that he is incapable of self-government by reason of his ignorance. This reason would apply with equal force to one-fourth of the white voters of those States, and cannot be accepted as adduced in good faith until it is made to apply to them as well as to the negro. An ignorant white man is just as unfit to govern as an ignorant negro, and has not the same claim to representation in the Government because he does not so much need protection in his rights. But even this argument is not necessary to show the insincerity of this claim, since the educated negro is regarded by those by whom it is made as far more obnoxious, in a political sense, than the ignorant one, while the interdict interposed by those who object to the negro as a political factor extends not only to the negro himself, but to the white man who is chosen by their votes.

The Northern man's idea of a healthy political situation at the South is usually a division of the voters of both races between the two great political parties. This is just what the Democracy of the South does not want and does its utmost to prevent. A prominent Southern journal recently declared that "next to the control of the States by a purely negro majority, the worst thing that could happen would be a division of the Southern whites into two great parties, who should compete with each other for a preponderating portion of the negro vote." The simple fact is, and

every "white-line" Democrat of the South knows it to be so, that if the negroes were permitted to hold meetings, engage in political discussions, have a "white-man's chance" in the caucuses and conventions of all parties, they would not only divide upon all public questions, but would be able to compel recognition and respect from all parties. The objection to him as a political factor is not because the negro is ignorant or incapable, but because he is a negro!

The race issue in politics to-day is simply a re-assertion of the right of a race claiming to be superior to another to control the inferior, which underlay the institution of slavery. Slavery was the broad assertion of the right of each individual of the superior race to control as many individuals of the supposedly inferior race as he might desire to capture or be able to purchase. The position of the "white-line" Democracy of the South is an assertion, not of the individual but of the collective right of the white race to dominate the colored man against his will. Slavery," as a prominent Mississippi journal recently declared, "was intended solely to promote the comfort and advantage of the white race." In like manner the race issue in politics has for its aim the pecuniary advantage and personal gratification of the white race in those States, regardless of the interests or desires of the colored man. The ultimate purpose of the movement is to keep the negro dependent and helpless in order that the white man may have his services as a laborer upon terms as nearly on a level with the conditions of slavery as possible. This purpose of continued repression and debasement of the colored race is naïvely avowed by a leading Southern journal of recent date, in these words:

"The education and advancement of the negro tends to create rather than to solve the race problem. . . . If the negroes could be kcpt only as laborers in the cotton, rice, and sugar fields, and in the furnaces and mines of the South, aspiring to nothing higher, and not antagonizing the whites in matters political, there would be no race-conflict—no race-problem."

This is the whole evangel of "a white man's government" in a nut-shell.

Only one thing will raise the ire of the Southern "white-liner" so quickly as the thought of the negro exercising the power of the citizen, and that is the fear of his emigration. Nothing will stir public indignation so surely in any Southern community as the advent of an emigration agent. In North Carolina, a few months ago, the Legislature was petitioned to make the solicitation of laborers to go to another State a penal offense, on the ground that it "demoralized the colored laborer"; in other words, compelled the offer of higher wages and the making of contracts more favorable to the laborer. In Mississippi, within six months. the hanging of a colored preacher has been reported in the public press, it being expressly stated that "some of the most respectable gentlemen of two counties took a part" in the transaction, the only reason alleged for the act being that he had occasioned the planters of that region a great deal of trouble by persuading the negroes to go to Arkansas by the promise of bet-

It is frequently claimed that the fact that the negro votes solidly as a race compels the whites to adopt the same course to prevent negro domination. It is well to remember that it was the opposition of the Southern Democracy which first compelled the negro to vote solidly for his own protection. The "whiteline" Democracy opposed the enfranchisement of the negro, insisted that he should not be allowed to serve on a jury or testify against a white man, even in assertion of his own right; they enacted for him in some States, even after his emancipation, a special penal code, whose severity would have disgraced the eventeenth century, restricting his personal liberty, making it an offense to leave his employer's plantation without a pass short, re-establishing many of the worst features of slavery under the pretense of regulating labor and providing for the public peace. It was to resist such open and avowed opposition to his enjoyment of the privileges of the citizen that the negro necessarily became a political unit. That he has continued so is a natural result of inveterate and undisguised hostility to his guaranteed rights of citizenship. His quarter of a century of freedom has been for the negro a constant battle for equal rights. Were he freely accorded political equality—given the same recognition that white men of equal intelligence enjoy-there would be no more clannishness on his part than on the part of the Irish or Germans in communities where they are in the majority at the North. Of course, as long as the negroes are threatened with disfranchisement, whether by open violence or individual or collective fraud, they must stand together, and at least protest against their own debasement.

The negro understands perfectly well-better than any white man of the North, indeed-that the bare legal right to vote, however it may be avoided or denied, is in and of itself a bulwark against actual serfdom. Take away the guaranty of national citizenship, abused and defied as it is, and the civil rights of the negro would be stripped from him almost as quickly as they were conferred. Already, in one State at-least, he is prohibited from organizing to secure better terms as a laborer, and that, too, in the face of county organizations of employers who fix a maximum of wages, and pledge themselves not to employ any man who has left another's service. That a less intelligent race should vote solidly when their acknowledged constitutional rights are the subject of persistent attack by a race boasting of its superiority, armed with the power which the land-owning class always has over the landless laborer, is not only natural but in the highest degree creditable to their stamina and intelligence

It has also been said that the negro has proved his incapacity for self-government. Hayti and San Domingo are the stock arguments of the negrophobic repressionists. They are unquestionably terrible examples of repression carried past the limit of safety and resulting in overwhelming evil. But the history of negro rule in Hayti, with all its horrors, has been no worse than Spanish rule in Cuba; and the massacre of San Domingo was only a feeble imitation of the Reign of Terror in France. Massacre and misrule are never justifiable, but the negro is not especially blamable when he practices the lessons his superiors have taught.

It is asserted, too, that in the brief period during which the negro was allowed to exercise power as a voter in the Southern States, he showed himself unfit for the functions of government,

This probationary period was a brief one. It began in 1868 and ended in 1876. When it began the negro had been free but three years. He had the advantage of neither education nor experi-Yet the record of eight years is not so bad as one might expect from the examples set before him and the wrongs he had suffered. In the first place he manifested no spirit of revenge. The constitutions adopted in 1868 were, as a rule, models in the careful provisions they contained for equality of right, local selfgovernment, and economy of administration. The Congress of the United States had set the example of excluding certain classes from the ballot-box because of participation in the rebellion. A majority of the new State governments refused to follow this lead, and opened the door to the excluded classes. In comparison with this, the system of legislative fraud upon the ballot since inaugurated seems peculiarly atrocious. The very men to whom the negro freely opened the way to the ballot-box no sooner reached it than they took possession by force, declared the ballot to be their exclusive privilege, and fenced the donors out with Winchesters and "bull-whacks." This wholesale violation and subversion of law they now insist shows them to be the "superior race.

But we are told that the financial record of this eight years of probation is proof positive of racial incapacity. There was unquestioned extravagance and corruption in those governments, but even in New York, where reformers and financiers are peculiarly abundant, whose swarming publicists are always ready to tell just what everybody else ought to do to secure good government, such things are not entirely unknown. The very capitol in which her legislators meet represents an unquestionable steal of many million dollars, and the end is not yet; her lobbyists take rank with her statesmen; her State government is the most cumbrous and costly in the Union, and it is doubtful if in the same eight years of her history more was not filched from her people than in any State of the South during the negro's probationary term as a citizen.

But if the failure to administer the financial affairs of the State governments wisely is to be imputed to the negro as a racial defect, let us not forget to give him credit for the good things that were accomplished during this period. The public-school system, until his advent as a citizen, had even a shadow of existence in but two or three of the States of the South. The "nigger governments" of 1868 for the first time made it an integral part of the fundamental law of those States. They established equality and uniformity of taxation, and overthrew a barbarous and bloody penal system which was a disgrace to American civilization. They introduced the township system of local self-government or its equivalent in most of these States; they abolished all property qualifications for voters, thereby actually emancipating thousands of men who afterwards repaid this kindness with the shot-gun or the lash!

If races and peoples are to be judged in regard to their capacity for self-government by specific results, what shall be said of that "superior race" of the South, which after eighty-five years of experience in self-government plunged the country into civil war to perpetuate slavery? They had enjoyed freedom, opportunity, knowledge, experience, besides being "inherently superior." Yet their wisdom and "superiority" in less than five years cost the nation a million lives and ten billions of dollars in value. Considered from a financial point of view alone, four years of Confederate rule, "founded on slavery as a corner-stone," cost the States in rebellion more than would fifty years of that rule which is relied on to prove that the negro is racially unfitted for self-government!

But the negro has never asked for domination or control. All that he has asked—all that has ever been asked on his behalf—is "a white-man's chance"—a voice in the government—the right of full citizenship which the nation promised him, and which is the only reparation the American people have ever offered for two hundred and fifty years of acknowledged, inexcusable, unparalleled wrong.



NEW YORK CITY'S GREAT EXPOSITION.

THE Committee on Site and Buildings of the World's Fair in 1892, to be held in New York, is moving with all possible celerity. Recently it resolved to recommend that a site should be selected expeditiously, and that topographical engineers should furnish provisional plans and other information as speedily as possible.

This is pushing the work in earnest. The first important point is the selection of a site; next will come the raising of funds, and the success of the finance committee will depend in large measure upon the good sense of the site committee.

In locating the Exposition one thing must not be forgotten: It is of vital importance to remember that the principal patronage of the Exposition will come from within a radius of 500 miles from New York City. This area would include not only New York, Brooklyn, Newark, and Jersey City, but also Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Washington, Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, and other cities of large size. It would include a population approximating from a third to one-half of the entire population of the United States. The success of the Exposition, we undertake to say, will depend upon the facility with which this enormous population can obtain access to the grounds, and in considering the selection of a site this matter should have first consideration.

It is clear that a site can be selected which shall be readily reached from the Hudson and Harlem rivers, convenient of access therefore by boat from Long Island, New Jersey, and New England; convenient also by rail from all the surrounding thickly populated territory. To the outsider who comes from a distance of more than 500 miles it is a matter of small consequence after he gets to New York how he shall reach the Exposition—whether it costs a dollar more or less to reach the grounds from New York; but to those within a radius of 500 miles, who calculate more closely on the expenses of such a trip, it would make a great difference. Let the site committee select a place that can be conveniently reached without overtaxing the pockets

of the surrounding population, and there will be no doubt as to the financial success of the fair. The long-headed members of the site committee, with Mr. Dana at the head, will at once, we believe, see the propriety of this suggestion, and we make it in due season.

At the Philadelphia Exposition nearly 10,000,000 persons were admitted out of a total population in the country of about 40,000,000. Philadelphia itself had a population of 1,000,000, but it did not contribute as many visitors during its Exposition as the city of New York did, while the best estimates show that fully eight-tenths of all who attended the Philadelphia Centennial came from within a radius of 500 miles from Fairmount Park.

With the increase of population, not only in the country at large but within the radius we speak of, since 1876, the attendance at the New York Exposition should not be less than 20,000,000 persons, and it would not be astonishing if it reached double this enormous figure. It cannot be reached, however, if the Exposition is located so as to be inconvenient of access to the millions of persons of moderate and even limited means residing within a few hundred miles of our city.

THE TROUBLE WITH TANNER.

HE retirement of Mr. Tanner from the Pension Bureau was inevitable and not unforeseen. A brave soldier, a fiery talker, an indomitable worker, a self-made man, he deserves great credit for his success in life. But Corporal Tanner unfitted himself for the delicate duties committed to his charge by giving way to his impulses, good though they were, rather than to mature and well-considered reason. Perhaps this might have been overlooked, but Mr. Tanner has the unfortunate habit of speaking when he should not speak, and of saying things that had better be left unsaid.

While some newspapers make the resignation of Mr. Tanner, after a few months' service, a text for reviling the Administration, others will see in the prompt action of President Harrison the best proof of his intention to elevate and purify the public service. Had President Cleveland been equally brave of heart he would have promptly retired from his Cabinet the Arkansas statesman as soon as it was revealed that he was so deeply involved in the notorious Pan-Electric scandal.

Thoughtful men of both parties will heartily commend President Harrison for his prompt and decisive action in the Tanner case, and every Union soldier, no matter how profound his sympathy with the retiring officer may be, will feel that a service has been done to the veteran by this act of the President. The public outery against Mr. Tanner's official conduct and his public and private utterances was fast destroying public sentiment in favor of just and generous pension measure

While the pension policy advocated by Mr. Tanner had in its general idea the strong indorsement of many veterans and others, it was plainly foreseen that his injudicious course in re-rating a large number of his office employes and others, including a United States Senator, Mr. Manderson, of Nebraska, was doing great harm, and causing widespread ill-feeling. In the Manderson case, particularly, it is difficult to excuse Mr. Tanner's action, inasmuch as his nomination still awaited confirmation by the Senate, but what shall be thought of the Senator?

THAT CYCLONIC STORM.

HE threadbare joke that New Jersey is not a part of the United States might prove a reality if the terrific storm recently experienced in this vicinity were repeated at frequent in-

The tidal wave of cyclonic development which agitated the waters along the Jersey coast during the entire week beginning on the 9th of September, was even more remarkable for its violence, and more disastrous in its consequences, than the great blizzard of 1888. The low and sandy shore-line of New Jersey, wherever it was exposed, was encroached upon by the advance ing waters, as was also the southern shore of Long Island, but the severity of the tempest was most severely felt along the coast-line extending from Cape May to Sandy Hook, and it was left at the close of the week strewn with wreckage that told a sad and unutterable tale. Summer cottages were destroyed, promenades along the beach torn up and carried away, and, worse than all, hundreds of vessels were dismantled, disabled, or sunk by the fury of the waves.

During the height of the storm the waves in places rose over forty feet above high-water mark, and left nothing but desolation in their widening track. The greatest loss of life and of property occurred at the Delaware Breakwater, at Lewes, Del., where a hundred vessels had sought insufficient refuge, only to be dashed to pieces, beached upon the sand, or driven out to sea to run the chances of escaping immediate destruction.

The loss of life at Lewes is estimated at from 50 to 200, and the loss to property at from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000. Atlantic City was cut off by the flood from communication with the main land, great cuts were made in the bluffs fronting Long Branch, Sandy Hook was made an island-in fact, the coast-line of New Jersey was distinctly altered and permanently changed. Some of the most striking scenes of the storm are pictured by our artists this week, but nothing can picture in words or in color the widespread devastation that the wind and the waves have wrought.

For many years geologists have called attention to the inroads the sea has been making on the sandy coasts of New Jersey and Long Island. They have shown that the waves have been washing away the exposed coast of New Jersey to the extent, on an average, of from ten to twelve feet a year, while at the same time the upper and less-exposed coast-line has been extended by the deposits thrown up during storm periods. An effort to stop the inroads of the sea has been made at Coney Island, where expensive breakwaters and bulwarks of piles have been built on a systematic plan. Strangely enough, at the upper part of the island and the lower end, where no such protection has been sought, the waves seem to have made the least headway. The waters appear to direct their violence against the barriers erected against them, and an experienced observer recently has remarked that it was futile to attempt to interfere with the natural course of the se

The practical result of the recent storm will be to direct anew attention to the necessity for the preservation of the exposed Atlantic coast-line. It has been suggested that the only way to meet the emergency is by the erection of solid dykes after the system of Holland; but what would a summer resort along the sea be worth without a bathing-beach?

NATIONAL WATERWAYS.

THE movement in favor of national protection to our waterways continues to grow. It will not be long before the sensible suggestion made in our State Legislature by Senator Arkell, a few years ago, in reference to national aid for enlarging the Erie Canal will become a subject for general consideration.

Twelve States were represented at the recent Waterway Convention at Cincinnati, and the delegates addressed themselves almost entirely to the interests of the great West. They called upon Congress to improve the navigation of the Mississippi River and its tributaries by Federal aid, and to protect all the waterways of the nation by removing obstructions to commerce. Hearty approval was given to the proposition to connect the waters of the upper Ohio River with the lake system through the waters of Lake Erie by the construction of a ship canal. This would be a very desirable water route for the producers of the great West, but before it is constructed the Erie Canal should be enlarged not only to meet the increased commerce that would be brought to it, but also to give the Government a safe and convenient thoroughfare for vessels of war in case of an emergency.

There is a rising sentiment in this State against the further appropriation of State funds for the care and maintenance of the Erie Canal, and as this sentiment grows the advocates of national aid increase in number. The Government absolutely needs a waterway, short and accessible, from the seaboard to the interior It can secure it by an enlargement of the Erie Canal-Why should not that work be undertaken, and why should not the Government pay for it?

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

It is a curious fact that the strike of the London dockmen made itself felt three thousand miles across the water. The London strike resulted in tying up a number of ships destined for Boston, and thus left two hundred stevedores on the Boston wharves idle, awaiting the arrival of vessels to unload. This, perhaps, is a fitting illustration of the axiom of the Knights of Labor that "an injury to one is the concern of all."

It is a good sign that the Republican party of Virginia proposes to make a canvass of that State this fall, largely on the protection issue, by the aid of Northern speakers. It has been many years since Northern speakers have found it agreeable to canvass Southern States. We believe that good would come from such a contest, freed as much as possible from sectional controversies. The difficulty with some of our Southern friends has been their lack of appreciation of their neighbors at the North. A thorough canvass of Virginia by Northern mea would open the eyes not only of the visitors, but also of the visited. Let us

The Prohibitionists in the several States seem determined to keep up their third-party organization, and do what they can to embarrass the work of practical temperance reform. They are unwilling to accept any merely restrictive legislation, and in some States, as in New Jersey, where such legislation, backed by a local-option provision, has been repealed by the Democrats, the Prohibition leaders seem to find a genuine pleasure in the set-back given to the cause of reform. In spite, however, of the unwisdom of some of its professed friends, this cause is making real progress along the lines of high-license restriction, and, sooner or later, that policy will be generally accepted.

The advanced ideas of the Emperor of Brazil have achieved a fresh triumph in the recent elections for members of Parliament. It will be remembered that Dom Pedro, on his return from his visit to Europe, dismissed the Conservative Ministry constituted during his absence, and called the Liberals to power, whereupon the Lower House was dissolved and a new one convoked to assemble within the time prescribed by the Constitution. The elections took place on August 31st, and of the 125 new members of the House of Representatives, more than three-fourths belong to the Liberal party, thus assuring the continuance of the enlightened policy under which Brazil has made such rapid strides in all the elements of true civilization.

It is gratifying to learn that the reports that financial disaster had overtaken Johns Hopkins University are unfounded. It is true that the income derived from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was cut off some time ago, but the accumulated income of former years, the income from investments outside of the railroad, the income from tuition (which amounted last year to nearly \$40,000) are all available, to say nothing of the sum of \$108,000 which friends of the institution have subscribed, to be expended as an emergency fund within the next three years. Thus the university will open the new year with unimpaired effic and there is no reason to doubt that its future will be secure. It sustains so important a relation to the higher educational development of the country that any embarrassment likely to seriously cripple its usefulness would be, in a sense, a national mis-

The need of a national bankruptcy law has been grievously felt ever since the old law was abolished. The formulation of such a statute will be one of the matters devolving upon the next Congress, and it is a good sign that representative business associations throughout the country are already taking steps to press the subject upon the attention of our law-makers. A convention recently held at St. Louis, and attended by representatives of leading commercial bodies of the United States, almost unanimously approved what has been known as the Torrey Bill, the object of which has been to take the formulation of such a law out of

the hands of politicians and to favor a national act which would have the approval of business men generally. A national law which shall supplant the various conflicting State statutes would not only facilitate business operations, but would also put an end to the many notoriously dishonest practices which have grown out of the loose construction of bankrupt laws in nearly all of the

In making the long-expected Federal appointments in New York City and vicinity, the President has chosen well. Knowing something of the public services of Mr. George W. Lyon, we can specially commend his appointment as that of a man of excellent standing at the Bar, a brave Union soldier, and an efficient public officer. He will fill the responsible office of Surveyor of the Port of New York, we predict, to the satisfaction of all, regardless of party. Mr. Theodore B. Willis, the newly-appointed Naval Officer for this district, is a representative citizen of Brooklyn, a gentleman of wealth and social standing, a business man who has set a good example to others by active participation in municipal politics. Mr. Ernst Nathan, who has been named for Internal Revenue Collector for the first district of New York, has never before held public office, but has been prominent as a business man, and efficient as a worker in his party in Brooklyn for many years. He is President of the Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylun:, and a man of excellent character. It had been feared that the leading New York appointments would occasion much trouble to President Harrison. Perhaps it has, but he has certainly adjusted matters with great skill, thus relieving himself and his party from much embarrassment,

Mr. Wanamaker bids fair to be the most enterprising, progressive, and industrious Postmaster-general that this country has ever had. We would not be surprised if his clear head and his onderful business instincts effected some startling reforms and improvements in postal service. The public has had an inkling of what Mr. Wanamaker contemplates by the recent disclosures regarding his efforts to make a close alliance with the Western Union Telegraph Company, in the hope of securing a sort of postal-telegraph system. Wonderful as have been the strides in the departments of telegraph and postal service, every ne will concede that there is plenty of room for still longer steps. If the Western Union corporation does not perceive that public sentiment is crystallizing toward a demand for governmental tele graph service, then it is indeed blind to its own interests. Mr. Wanamaker's proposition would open the way for a combination between the telegraph company and the Government which would be acceptable to the people, and would put an end, for the present at least, to a growing demand for Government telegraph lines. We trust that the efforts of the Postmaster-general may be successful. If he fails to make a combination with the existing telegraph companies, let him demonstrate the feasibility of a governmental telegraph, and submit the scheme to Congress at its next session.

The delegation of fifty workingmen, who recently visited Europe for the purpose of gathering facts in regard to the varius branches of industry with which they are connected, appear to have returned with a higher appreciation than ever of American skill and the advantages enjoyed by American workmen as compared with those of foreign countries. The manager of the expedition, in an interview with a Tribune reporter, gave this emphatic testimony as to these points:

As to the results of our observations, we have found that the condition of the American workingmen is vastly superior to that of their European brethren. We had all trades represented, and the opinion is the same for each. We are probably more advanced in the use of machinery than anything else. Our mill-wright, for instance, who is manager of the Washburne Mills in Minneapolis, was surprised to find machinery exhibited at the Paris Exhibition as representing the highest advancement, which he had already removed from his mills as behind the times in America. Our representative of the iron and steel industry thinks there is no comparison between the condition of affairs in this country and Europe. The men are paid almost twice as much. The mills at Glasgow are at least thirty years behind those in the United States. The representative of the printing interests believes the newspapers of the Continent at least twentytwo years behind us. They are still using machines in the composing-room, he says, which were in use when he learned his trade, a quarter of a century ago, and the workmen are, too, underpaid. Their work is also not so thorough. Their offices are not so well lighted or as perfect from a sanitary point of view. We have returned satisfied with our home, and not one of us would consent to live abroad.

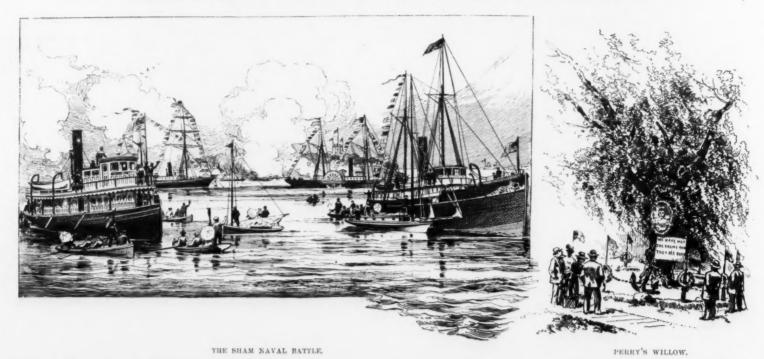
One of the most interesting papers read before the National Editorial Association at Detroit last month was that by the Hon. W. S. Cappeller of the Daily News, Mansfield, Ohio, on "The Nature and Limit of the Obligation of a Newspaper to its Party." He thus summed up his conclusions in reference to these obligations:

- Unswerving fidelity to the principles of the party.
 Promulgation of absolute truth in political discussions.
- 3. The avoidance of undignified personalities.
 4. Discussions of principles upon logical grounds.
 5. Advocacy of good nominations uninfluenced by monetary considerations or personal favoritism.

These five rules are well stated, and are noticeable because they enlarge the discrimination of the political editor who ordinarily sums up all his obligations to his party in the first rule laid down by Mr. Cappeller. The editor who would always advocate good nominations would sometimes be obliged to go outside of his party to find them, and the editor who would promulgate "absolute truth upon logical grounds in political discussions would find it difficult sometimes to do so and still support the principles of his party as expressed in its platform. For instance, the protection Democrat would have found it very difficult to have supported Mr. Cleveland with unswerving fidelity to the principles of his party when the party's principles favored free or freer trade. However, every one will agree that Mr. Cappeller makes a wise suggestion to editors of all parties in rule three, commending the avoidance of undignified personalities. Obedience to this rule would do much to relieve electoral contests from their most repugnant features, and to induce men of character and standing to accept nominations to public office,

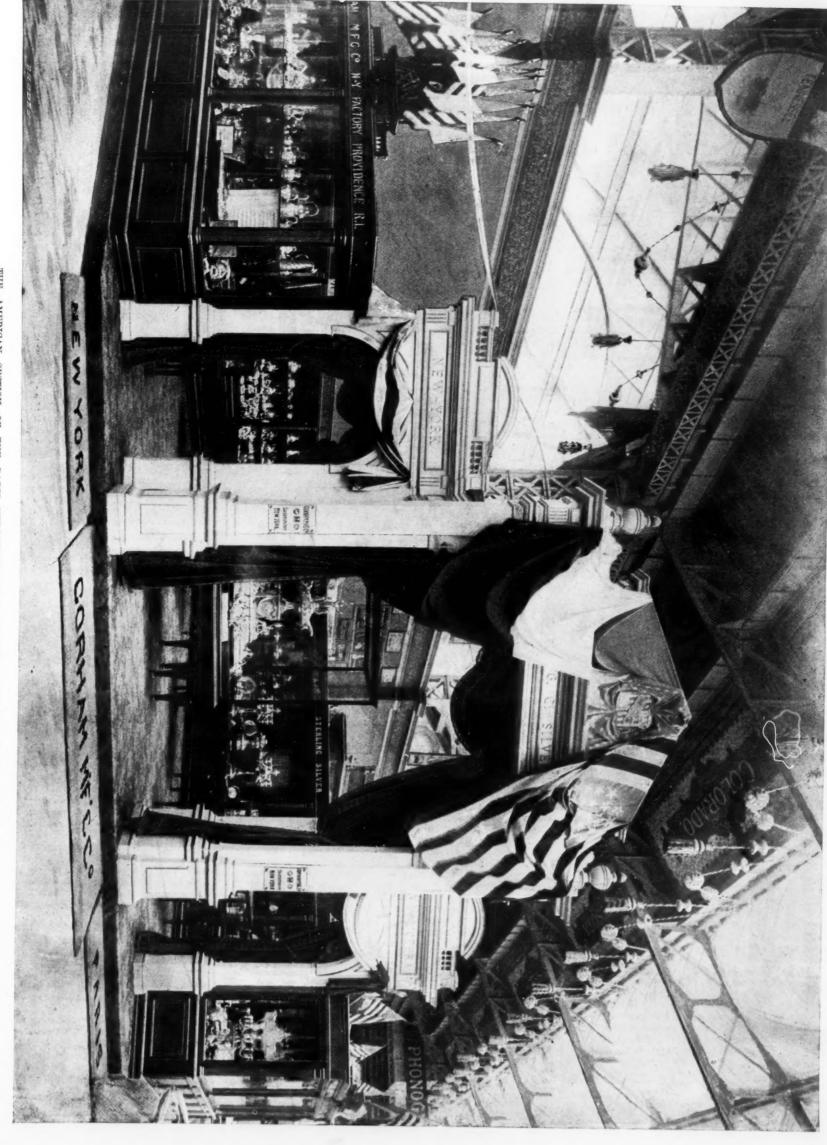


REPRESENTATIVE SOCIETY LADIES OF NEW YORK.—6 MISS LOUISE SHEPARD.—[SEE PAGE 127.]



CELEBRATION AT PUT-IN-BAY ISLAND, SEPTEMBER 10TM, OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF PERRY'S VICTORY ON LAKE ERIE.

FROM SKETCHES BY FRENCH BROS.—[SEE PAGE 131.]



THE AMERICAN SECTION OF THE PARIS EXPOSITION VIEW OF THE GORHAM EXHIBIT -[See Page 131.]

VICTORY.

E who, believing, strongly lays his hand Unto the work that waits for him to do, Though men should cavil, friends should prove untrue, Love's promises be writ on shifting sand, And "Failure" stamped upon him like a brand-Still in the glorious end he doth pursue Shall find a power and victory which few. Or none with cause less righteous, may command

For conquest ne'er was built on the defeat Of any man whose aim is human good; Who fights for justice hath already won Before no show of loss shall be retreat, However crossed, defamed, misunderstood, He knows but triumph in a work well done.

MY CASUAL DEATH.

By J. H. CONNELLY.

CHAPTER I .- (CONTINUED.)



ELL, a regard for truth compels me to admit that Mrs. Yorane did not meet my proposition with the responsive enthusiasm of acceptance that I had hoped for. She very plainly signified that in her estimation Luella was fit to be the wife of a lord (which I admitted) and should be the wife of a lord (which I denied). Not alone Luella's beauty and accomplishments. but the large fortune that would be hers by inheritance, entitled her to look to the nobility as her proper

sphere. And, indeed, she almost belonged there already, since her father had been in Her Majesty's consular service and her uncle in the army, which might be deemed the next best thing to

I thought she looked rather hard at me when she made that little allusion to Luella's fortune, so I hastened to assure Mrs. Yorane that all I wanted was the dear girl herself, and that as for her fortune it should all be unreservedly settled upon herself; nay, more, I would also settle upon her before our marriage half of all that I possessed, feeling, as I did, that the remainder would be ample to maintain us very comfortably, even luxuriously, for persons of such simple tastes as ours, and that I would the more gladly do so as it would free me from even the suspicion of being a mere mercenary fortune-hunter.

What, she asked, would be the sum that I would so settle upon Luella? I replied that it would be (approximately), in round numbers, about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. She looked at me more kindly, I thought, and after a few

moments of silent reflection, remarked in a softened voice: "You must love her very dearly."

That, I exclaimed, was the fact I was striving to impress upon her-that I loved Luella better than ever man loved woman before, etc., etc.

She smiled a little sad smile and sighed. I do not affirm it, but it is perhaps the fact that, when a mother hears a young man speak in that way about her daughter, she recalls exactly similar speeches in the long ago, when she herself was a daughter, and the speaker was the same man who subsequently anathematized the breakfasts she got up for him, and swore about her indifference to the lack of buttons on his shirts. At all events, Mrs. Yorane smiled and sighed.

Do you believe," she asked, "that Luella loves you as you think you love her?"

"Believe!" "Think!" The words were too feeble to express the absoluteness of my knowledge concerning both Luella's feelings and my own. Still she seemed to hesitate, but now less antagonized me than parried, as if to gain time for

"In my country," she said, "a young man is expected to have the parental permission, expressed, or at least clearly understood, before he asks a young girl to be his wife. Here, it appears, things are managed very differently. You draw from my child a confession of her love for you, and then come to do me the honor of mentioning that you propose to marry her."

"Upon my honor," I replied, "I meant no disrespect to you, but the course I have followed is indeed our American way. Here we conceive that the persons most concerned in a marriage are the two who marry, and that their agreement to that end, being an essential, should be the basis of all other proceedings, And it seems to me that a man who should ask and receive the parental consent, and then should offer himself to the girl and be refused, would have placed himself in a very ridiculous posi-

"You may be right. At all events, I am willing to believe that you meant no offense or even discourtesy to me. And as my dear child's happiness is the paramount consideration after all, I hope that I may be able to give my consent. But in a matter of such vital importance I do not wish to decide without consulting my brother, and I must ask you to leave this matter in abeyance until he comes down on next Saturday. Be a good boy, and don't press me any further now, and I promise you that I will try to make my brother think at least as favorably of your prop-

With that I was, perforce, content.

Colonel Egbert Devaux and myself, I felt well assured, would pass a bad quarter of an hour. I fully expected an extraordinary demonstration of his egotism, was prepared to hear him disdain an alliance between his family and "an American commoner"-a phrase that I had once heard him employ in a tone that seemed to stigmatize the American variety as being the most objectionable sort of commoner-and knew that I would have to keep Luella's image very steadily before my mental vision to enable me to keep the peace with him. Judge, then, of my surprise at that which really did happen. Mrs. Yorane saw him first, of course, laid the matter before him, and no doubt

discussed it fully. Then they strolled out and joined Luella and myself on the bluff, where we were nervously awaiting them. The colonel shook my hand cordially, with an unbending from his dress-parade manner that quite overwhelmed me, and when his sister had walked a little distance away with her daughter,

"My dear boy, I congratulate you upon having won the heart of a girl fit to grace a throne; a pearl among women. I will not conceal from you that I had aspirations for her; that I had ventured to hope for the possibility of a certain duke of my acquaintance finding favor in her eyes; but let it pass. What are strawberry leaves, and coronets, and all the world has to offer else, in comparison with the joy that is brought by true, reciprocal love? She loves you, and that is enough. Her mother and myself join in saying, 'Take her, my dear boy, and may you both be happy."

But, all the same, he was very sharp about having that settlement made in the way I had myself proposed to Mrs. Yorane, and it was agreed that it should be done by an ante-nuntial contract in due legal form, and as a deed of absolute gift.

"Of course," he remarked, "it is nothing but a form, since no contract can restrain an affectionate wife from giving to the husband she loves anything she may possess; still, such a settlement will look well, and effectually silence the envious tongues which otherwise might say it was the heiress, and not the girl, that you had sought to marry.'

Rather than have that said, I would have deeded to her everything I possessed, for I was proud, not only for myself but of my love for her. So all was happily settled, our betrothal was formally sanctioned, and for two weeks I was saturated and inebriated with bliss. Then came our first parting.

The fashionable season was over, and though to my thinking Long Branch was, in that beginning of autumn, even more charming than it had been during the summer, the hotels were being deserted. Mrs. Yorane and her daughter must needs drift away with the tide of fashion-"to visit some dear friends in Boston." Luella said. I prayed that their Boston visit should be made as brief as possible, and that immediately after it they would make trial of Virginia hospitality at my old family mansion, under Colonel Devaux's escort, of course. To this they cordially assented, and it was understood that under my roof, on a date to be fixed upon their arrival, Luella should become my wife.

Well do men picture Time a gray-beard laggard, slow plodding on his fateful, endless march, for so moved he in those long, weary days, while I impatiently waited for the coming of my I would have had him young, hot-blooded, eager like myself, swift speeding hand in hand with Joy to bring her sooner to

CHAPTER II.

ATE in October my guests arrived, just when trees were quickly catching for their autumn garb the warmer colors of the sky, when forest-paths were soft and deep with rustling russet leaves, when tinkling sounds of bells and low of kine came floating soft and clear from valleys filled with purplish haze, and distant mountain peaks looked blue, as if the light that shone on them fell from a sapphire 'mid the fleecy clouds.

Luella was as fond as when we parted, the colonel condescendingly amiable, Mrs. Yorane motherly and kind. We were a very happy quartet. The first Sunday they were with me I escorted them to the little church in which four generations of my ancestors had worshiped, and the sight of our eminently respectablelooking family vault, and of a certain old black-marble memorial tablet on the church wall seemed to increase the consideration of Mrs. Yorane, and even of Colonel Devaux. It was ocular demonstration that I was "not altogether without a family, you

The wedding-day was fixed, and invitations were sent out to my many friends, far and near, all of whom I had good reason to believe would be present and wish me joy, with two exceptions, and those two the very persons whose absence would cause me most sincere regret. They were my uncle, Squire George Fairfield, and his adopted daughter, "Cousin" Ruth. She was a Dangerley, but her parents (who were distantly related to our family) having died when she was very young, Uncle George, who was a rich old bachelor, brought her up and legally adopted her, with the avowed intention of making her his heiress. I had always cherished a strong, affectionate regard for my uncle, and a warm, brotherly feeling for Ruth, so that I was not a little hurt when, in response to my invitation, I received from him a curt note of declination. He did not approve, he said, of my marrying a foreigner, about whom nobody, not even myself, knew anything, and he could not countenance such a step by his presence or that of his daughter. Sorry as I was that it should be so, I could do nothing else than accept the situation as he made it, consoling myself with the reflection that when he saw my dear Luella, as sometime he would be sure to, the breach between us would very speedily be healed.

We were to be married on a Thursday. The preceding Saturday Colonel Devaux and myself went down to Washington to have that ante-nuptial contract drawn. I might have had it done by my own lawyer in the neighboring county town, but did not care to give to popular gossip such an excellent theme as I felt that it would be. And Colonel Devaux seemed to want the instrument drawn by some Washington lawyer whose card, he said, had been given him by a friend in New York. I was satisfied. One Washington lawver was the same as another to me. But when we came to look at the one to whom he had been recommended, Mr. Darius Twissle, I did say to myself that I would not, on my own account, have made voluntary choice of Mr. Twissle, unless lawyers had been exceedingly scarce. I was told that he was a "claim attorney." Possibly he was; but respectability of personal appearance was certainly not among the claims that he successfully prosecuted. Few noses attain such a gorgeous vermilion tint as his; few complexions such a satiny gloss. It may have been that he was only indebted to alcohol for his ruddy hue and shine, but really it did seem as if he must have been drinking red ink copiously. Furthermore, he was bald, stout, seedy of raiment, and as offensively familiar in demeanor as is a common politician. I did not like Mr. Twissle. Nevertheless, he seemed to understand his business, grasped the points given him and jotted them down accurately, pocketed the liberal advance fee that I paid him, and agreed to present himself at my house on

the succeeding Wednesday, with the document ready for signa-

Sunday and Monday passed uneventfully and happily. On Tuesday evening I had two former classmates dining with us, George Faxon, who was two or three years older than myself, and Henry Darley, who was as much younger than I. I do not recall now exactly how it happened, but after the ladies had left us to our wine and cigars, the conversation drifted to what is popularly spoken of as "the supernatural." It was not a theme that interested me particularly, and I am pretty sure that it bored the colonel, but both Faxon and Darley seemed to find it engrossing, and consequently did most of the talking. The colonel threw in a fair old-fashioned ghost story. Darley affirmed that he had heard of a "medium" at Winchester who could cause the spirits of deceased persons to appear in feature, form, and attire as in life.

"She causes things to appear, no doubt," answered Faxon; "but they are not the spirits of deceased persons, as they are commonly supposed and seem to be.'

"Then, what are they?" demanded Darley.

"Elementals, masquerading in the 'astral shells' of the dead." We all stared at him blankly. From whatever source he had obtained his information, it had carried him quite beyond our depth. He went on:

"Filling all the infinite space about us, possessing a certain materiality of their own that is subject to no laws governing matter as known to us and beyond perception by our material senses, are myriads of beings, living, conscious, purposeful, and powerful entities, some benign and many malign, taking their character largely from the moral quality of the humanity with which they come in contact. They are the elementals.'

"Why can we not perceive them if they have any degree of materiality?" I asked.

"Science has followed matter from its densest solid to its lightest gas, and never yet learned its extremest attenuation; never yet discovered the atom. But the wisest thinkers among the scientists of to-day are coming closer and closer to the conviction that all the illimitable variations in the world of forms are but the differentiations of the one primordial substance, the atom; and that we are only upon the borders of the field of knowledge of its infinite potentialities of change. It is earth, air, water; it is also ether. What do we know of the ether? Look in your dictionaries of only a few years ago and you will read that it is 'an extremely fine fluid supposed to fill all space beyond the limits of our atmosphere.' But science has learned a little more than that now. The ether is known to interpenetrate our atmosphere, to fill the spaces between the atoms that are in constant-though to our senses imperceptible-vibration in the densest matter. It is in and of this ether that the elementals are. Materialistic science has not yet found that ether has properties beyond that of universal existence, but students of occult philosophy have discovered and studied them, comprehended the stupendous forces they involve, and become acquainted with the intelligences inhabiting this medium and, under certain conditions, developing and wielding those forces. To those students it becomes the Akasa, or astral light, and their knowledge of it is gained upon the astral plane, untrammeled by the limitations of material existence.

"I beg your pardon for my interruption," said the colonel; "but I have an impression that my sister desires to see me. Pray excuse me." And he fled to join the ladies in the parlor.

"Then you are a believer in the supernatural?" queried Dar-

"The supernatural? No. There is no such thing. That which we call so is but conformity with law of which we are ignorant. Nothing in all the vast universe is unsubjected to law, and all being parts of one perfect whole that is at once the law, its enforcement, and that subject to the law, there can be no violation of the law, hence nothing supernatural."

"I wish," complained young Darley, "that a fellow could know what to believe. I do meet occasionally, in reading, some such surprising statements that it seems to me they must be either supernatural or awful exaggerations."

"Awful exaggerations," remarked Faxon, gravely, "would come nearer to being supernatural than anything else I can

'Come, now; don't guy me. I have one thing I would like to tell you about, if you fellows won't make fun of me.'

"Go on," I said, encouragingly, "and your contribution shall be received with all due seriousnes

"And it is something that either of you fellows can try if you want to, only I want it distinctly understood that I'm not to be held accountable for the consequences.

You shall not be. It would be unfair to load you up with

the responsibility for any other follies than your own." 'Very well; here it is. I have read that if a man, altogether alone, just at midnight, will stand before a mirror, holding a lighted candle in each hand, and, looking straight into the reflection of his own eyes in the glass, will three times call out distinetly his own name, as if summoning himself, something terrible will happen. I don't know exactly what, but some sort of thing no fellow would expect or desire."

I burst out laughing at the lame and impotent conclusion of Harry's recipe for an incantative ceremonial, but Faxon did not. He sat quietly for a few moments, as if in deep study, and then said, seriously:

"It may seem to you very ridiculous, but I would earnestly

Then both Harry and I laughed heartily at him.

"Laugh if you will," he rejoined, "but I assure you serious consequences :night follow upon such an action. Mind you, I do not say they would, but that they might. It is quite possible that a man of a certain temperament might go through it. again and again, without ever incurring any other consciousness from it than a suspicion that he was making an ass of himself. But another, of a different degree of sensitiveness to astral impressions, or even under temporary abnormal excitation of his mentality and weakened force of personality, would be likely to imperil his reason and very probably his life."

Thereupon we both laughed at him all the more, and, rising from the table, joined the ladies in the parlor. The rest of the evening passed without recurrence to the eeriesome theme. I would not let Faxon and Darley ride away to their respective homes, as a storm was threatening, so until eleven o'clock we passed the time very pleasantly with conversation and music. Even I was surprised by the purity, strength, and culture of my dear Luella's voice, and I know that she charmed my friends.

(To be continued.)

IN FASHION'S GLASS.

A REFLECTION OF NEW FANCIES IN WRAPS AND MILLINERY. HERE can be no doubt of the continuance in fashion of the redingote, which shows to greatest advantage in the thicker materials for the colder season. One feature in the new designs will be the absence of revers, and the addition of a pelerine falling over the top of the shoulder and ending like an epaulette at

One of the leading features for mantles this fall will be high shoulder-trimmings, and some of the most elegant will have also wired-jet collars in the Medici shape, standing away from the sides, and showing bright, linings of plain or fancy silks. Many of the new mantles have accordion pleatings let in at the sides and back. Let us hope, however, that no undersized, shortnecked woman will appear in a Medici collar. It is a fancy which may be accepted only by the tall and slender.



EARLY FALL WRAP.

This dainty little vêtement may be made of cloth or of the costume fabric. The one pictured is made of hazel-brown faced cloth, braided all over with dark-brown soutache in an escurial pattern. The fronts are extended into narrow tabs, which cross at the waist and are knotted together at the back. The coachman's cape, in sets of three or four, is extremely popular with young ladies, and to a great extent will take the place of jackets. Among the latter there is one of the "Incroyable" type, which has double revers pointed in front, the upper one of the coat material, lengthening into a deep, square collar covering the shoulders, while the under revers of different material and lighter shade shows about two inches below the other, the point extending well out upon the arm. The coat fastens with three large buttons below the bust, while the skirt part is straight over the hips, with a few pleats at the back, and the cuffs and pockets are double like the revers. Around the throat is a scarf of crêpe lisse, India mull, soft silk, or some similar fabric tied in a large bow, the ends being tucked in the open front.

Redingotes and other large out-door coverings will be made of velvet and brocade together, with silk or satin linings, brocaded cloths, and thick silks, matelassés, and like material, those of the richer fabric being reserved for carriage and visiting wear. Long sleeves will find many admirers, those known as "angel" and "page," the former especially; they are in wing-like points and open from the shoulder. Others are straight and square at the ends and open from the elbow or full length. Many of the long sleeves do not reach to the front seam, but end at the middle of the shoulder, showing an undersleeve of different material. Velvet sleeves to redingotes will still remain popular, but the preference will doubtless be given to sleeves of brocade when the garment proper is plain. For redingotes there are some novelties in tricots, among them smooth-cloth tricots in the new green, terra cotta, gray-blue, and bronze shades, and in variously arranged

The anticipations of elegant styles of millinery for the coming ason have been fully realized. Handsome velvets, which always give a rich and appropriate finish to a full costume, are this fall to be counted among the list of prime favorites. Other ornamentations are also worthy of note, and they would be indeed extremely fastidious tastes which could not make from them a selection which to themselves, as well as to others, would be a "thing of beauty" and a "joy" for the winter months at least. Feathers were never more in demand than at the present time; they are of ostrich, marabout, heron, peacock, and impian varieties, besides many others of a lower order, so that it. seems as if the feathered tribes were to be despoiled of their plumage, whether bright or sombre, to furnish novelties for the delight of our sex. The price by no means diminishes as the demand increases. Little groups of fine feather-spires of the numerous varieties are formed into pompons, aigrettes, breasts, wings, and other picturesque designs. The colors given to dyed feathers are almost an improvement upon those afforded us by nature. The tints of the sky in the softened hues of the twilight of autumn, or the deep blue of the winter midnight, are faithfully represented, eliciting delighted exclamations from the fair purchaser. Flowers and fruit are imitated with equal perfection and beauty, and are in the main of velvet, with a small proportion of satin among the petals, giving rich effects of light and shade. Orchids, narcissus, fleur-de-lys, sweet peas, and passionflowers are faithfully reproduced. Withered leaves are represented as having upon their velvety surfaces the congealed dews of late autumn, and pollen like that of nature covers the several varieties of imitation fruit.

Hats certainly have not been prettier for many seasons than they are now, with their low crowns and wide brims, and some of the latest French shapes are bewitching little capotes with the trimming massed at the back and the brim extending to a jaunty little peak at the front. It is a welcome change from lace and tulle to felt and velvet, for many of our last summer's hats of gauzy fabrics, bent in here and there in the most unmeaning manner, presented an appearance of "tumbled finery," creating a doubt as to whether they had passed through a flood, a cyclone, or a May moving. ELLA STARR.

REPRESENTATIVE SOCIETY LADIES.-VI. MISS SHEPARD.

HE sweet-faced girl whose portrait adorns a page of this issue is Miss Louise Shepard, the eldest child of Hon. Elliott F. Shepard, and a granddaughter of the late William H. Vanderbilt. Miss Shepard, who belongs to the rosebud-garden of girls who last year were introduced to that wonderful mélange of men, women, and things known as "Society," is young to figure as a "representative New York society woman"; yet she is an exponent of a type of young girls as rare as it is admirable in this day of frivolous and flippant femininity. Miss Shepard could not well be her father's daughter and not be also inclined to works of charity and piety. She is not, however, prim, prudish, or puritanical, being fond of gay, bright, and pretty things, and a very popular girl in society. Part of each day is devoted to good works, and it is not an unusual sight to see this pretty girl, accompanied by her mother, a maid, or a friend, sitting beside a sufferer's bed in a hospital or a home, reading a book aloud, writing a letter, or talking to the poor invalid,

As is the pretty custom with the various children of each son and daughter of the house of Vanderbilt, Miss Shepard devotes a portion of her "pin-money" to some special little charities which she has selected, guided by her personal inclination and judgment. She is, like the rest of her immediate family, a devoted Presbyterian. She is a pretty girl, tall and slender, with a gentle expression that conceals much of her force and strength of character. She has a profusion of dark hair and a graceful figure. Miss Shepard's taste in dress inclines to the dainty and demure, and her simple frocks, which are apparently so inexpensive, may each have cost a good round sum, for there is little else so costly as the elegant "simplicity" which admirers find so charming and

Miss Shepard is the only Vanderbilt grandchild who is formally "out" in society, and it is unnecessary to say that she has been the recipient of a vast amount of attention and adulation. That she has a well-poised character and a wholesome disposition may be gathered from the fact that she has become neither spoiled nor proud. She and her father are great companions, and he is naturally very proud of his charming daughter.

Miss Louise Shepard is a shiping light in that band of devoted and indefatigable workers, "The King's Daughters," and her sweet and whole life is a constant example of "how to do good though rich"—a lesson so sadly needed and so seldomlearned.

[The next portrait in this series will be that of Mrs. Sloane.]

DEATH-ROLL OF THE WEEK.

DEATH - ROLL OF THE WEEK.

September 9th—At Ottawa, Canada, Charles Joseph Savary, a member of the Legion of Honor, and a leading politician in France. September 11th—At Baltimore, Md., Capitain William R. Lowre, United States Army, retired. September 12th—In Pittsburg, Pa., Capitain James Rees, the celebrated boat-builder, aged 69; at Peru, Indiana, Harvey J. Shirk, a prominent lawyer, aged 65; at Plymouth, N. H., Nathan H. Weeks, prominent in business and political circles, aged 64; at Bennington, Vt., A. E. Tonzalin, of Chicago, President of the Chicago, Burlington and Northern Railroad, aged 47; at Augusta, Ga., Judge W. Milo Olin, aged 76. September 13th—At Youngstown, Ohio, John H. Jones, a pioneer in the iron business in this country, aged 77. September 14th—In New York, William F. Laad, for sixty years time-keeper of the Stock Exchange, aged 82.



ALBION W. TOURGÉE. Photo by Tomlinson.—[See Article on Page 122.]

PERSONAL.

Mr. Eugene Semple has been nominated for Governor by the Democrats of Washington

THE President has appointed Henry C. Warmoth, of Louisiana, to be Collector of Customs at New Orleans

A COLORED woman named Dinah Young died recently in Louisville, Ky., at the advanced age of 113 years.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison, before leaving Paris for Berlin, gave 10,000 francs for the benefit of the poor of the former city.

IT is stated that ex-Secretary Bayard will not accept the Democratic nomination for Governor of Delaware, which the party has

EX-SENATOR WILLIAM A. WALLACE, of Pennsylvania, has gone to Europe for two or three months. He expects to get the Democratic nomination for Governor of the State next year.

WALTER G. CAMPBELL, a half-intoxicated minor, recently went through the Whirlpool Rapids at Niagara in a cork life-preserver, accompanied by a dog, and neither man nor dog was injured.

The tennis championship of America has just been won for the second time by a young Brooklyn lawyer, Harry W. Slocum. Mr. Slocum is a son of General Slocum, and is a Yale graduate.

A CORRESPONDENT who has just visited Samuel J. Randall, at his home, says that the ex-Speaker is suffering now from gout in addition to his old stomach trouble. He is improving, however, and expects to be in his seat when Congress meets.

IRA PAINE, the famous American marksman, died in Paris a fortnight since. He was a man of immense skill with shotgun, rifle, pistol, or revolver, and had traveled over two continents, met royalty in more than one court, and exhibited before thousands of spectators.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD, author of "The Light of Asia," and chief editor of the London Telegraph, is now in this country. He has visited a number of literary friends in the East, and will go to San Francisco. Later he will go to Japan and China, and probably will not reach his home before April, 1890.

CHARLES III. HOYORÉ, Prince of Monaco, is, dead. The larger part of his income was derived from the heavy assessments upon the famous gambling establishments in his little principality. He was a patron of science and made an extended series of experiments in the Atlantic for the purpose of ascertaining the direction of ocean currents.

A MONUMENT to the memory of Major-general Jesse L. Reno was recently unveiled on South Mountain (Md.) battle-field by the surviving members of the Ninth Army Corps. The monument stands along the old Sharpsburg road, in the field, and near the spot where General Reno fell. It is of granite, eight feet high, and on the second base bears the word "Reno" in raised letters.

THE death of Hon. S. S. Cox, the able and popular New York Representative, has occasioned universal regret. While a partisan, Mr. Cox never ceased to be a patriot, and his public career was throughout clean and honorable. His last conversation during his illness was about the four Territories, whose statehood he hoped to father. He mentioned New Mexico and Arizona, and said something about making a great effort in their behalf at the coming session.

PRESIDENT HARRISON seems to be made of sterner stuff than his private secretary. While Mr. Halford has been ill from overwork the President remains in robust health, though working hard every day, and bearing burdens of the gravest and heaviest character. Mr. Halford is a man of large working capacity, and his great conscientiousness impels him, perhaps, to remain at his desk when he should be at play, so that he has undoubtedly overtaxed his strength and will need for a time to "go slow."

The wife of General Boulanger still lives in the deepest seclusion in Versailles. Her acquaintances are usually careful not to mention her husband's name in her presence. Recently one of her friends made a slip of the tongue and passed a slighting remark concerning Boulanger's relations with the government. Mme. Boulanger answered: "When the general asked for a separation I refused to have anything to do with it, for I wished to be able to shelter him in his old age. That is my feeling still. It is not for me to judge him."

JOHN BURNS, the executive man of the London strike, has decided not to accept a nomination for Parliament on the ground that it would look like taking a reward for his labor during the recent struggle. Burns's later speeches to the men after their success was assured have been on a very high level of intelligence and value. His exhortations to the men to treat the episode as a turning-point in their existence, and to devote themselves hereafter to better lives, a greater attention to their wives and children, and the making of brighter homes were received with more earnest cheering and cries of "We will!" than had greeted any of his earlier utterances of defiance

MR. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, who has recently returned from Europe, made the significant declaration, in addressing some friends who met him down the bay, "that no political ambitions would move him to sunder his connection with his railroad work or make him ashamed of it." He was impelled to make this statement, no doubt, by a story in a New York paper that found railroading a clog on his Presidential aspirations, and that he intended, on his return home, to resign the presidency of the New York Central Railroad as the first step in a canvass for Senator Evarts's seat in the Senate, that in turn to serve as a coign of vantage in the struggle for the supreme honors.

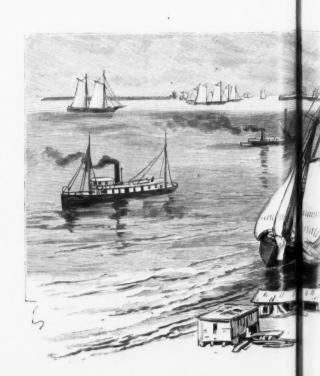
CARDINAL MANNING is a slight, graceful, delicate, gracious, dignified man. Like all intelligent Englishmen, he is deeply interested in the United States, and regards this country as the future home of the greatest number of English-speaking people. His home is a plain brick house, the chief attraction of which is a magnificent library. He is the most abstemious of men, dining off a potato and an egg. His successful intervention for the adjustment of the recent great London strike has added greatly to his popularity in England. In an address to the strikers after their victory he extolled the self-command shown by them during the struggle, and said they had passed through the ordeal unstained by anything detracting from their honor.



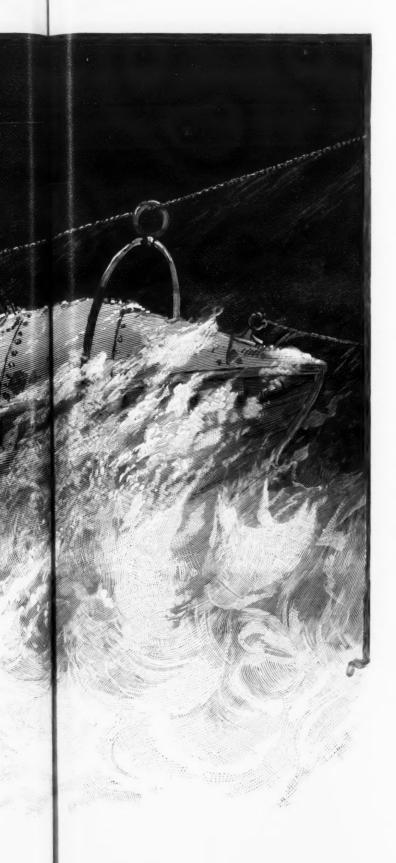
THE RESCUE OF IMPERILED MARINERS AT LEWES .- HAULING ASHORE THE LIFE-CAR.



FIRE ADDS TO THE HORRORS OF THE FLOOD AT ATLANTIC CITY.—THE BURNED DISTRICT.

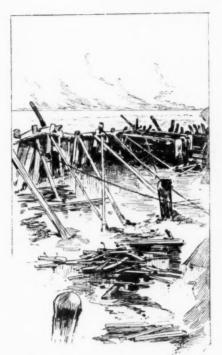


AFTER THE STORY TRAN

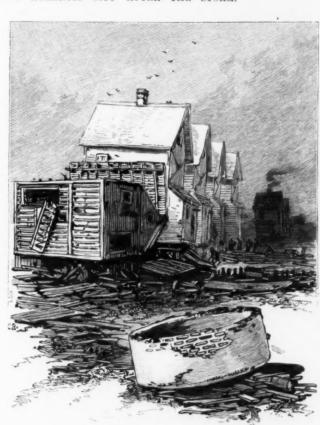




SCENE ON THE BEACH AT ATLANTIC CITY AFTER THE STORM.



SCENE ON THE OCEAN FRONT AT SEABRIGHT.



WRECKED COTTAGES - AT ATLANTIC CITY.





THE ITALIAN BARK, "IL SALVATORI," DRIVEN THROUGH THE IRON PIER AT LEWES, DELAWARE.

THE STORY RANDED VESSELS ON THE BEACH AT LEWES, DELAWARE.

AWARE TASTATED BY ENORMOUS WAVES -- SCENES AND INCIDENTS .- From Sketches by C. Upham and C. Bunnell .- [See Page 121.]

THE OUTSIDER.

W E owe a lot to the comedians. There is no doubt of that.

They stay the march of time for busy men and make a night of anxiety a period of joy by the turn of the eye, the curve of a lip, or an intonation of the voice. If there were no comedians in the world I should be a thousand years old. Those of the English-speaking stage form a droll, whimsical, and unusual crowdthey are distinct from the list of comic actors in France, ranging from Got to Coquelin, and from the field of wonderfully clever actors in Germany and Austria in that they appeal to us by methods that at times reach the heart. I have known Jefferson to turn a laugh to a sob by a quiver of a lip, and Toole to move an audience in such pathetic fashion by a word that what were tears of derisive laughter turned smarting and hot, and there was a choking in the throat. This is art, according to the essayists, and due to the theories of Delsarte. Stuff and nonsense. It is not art but nature, and behind it all there is somewhere a heart that is big and sympathetic and human to the core. Without this element comedy is merely burlesque.

* * *

An analysis of the humor of comedians would not be worth the paper it was written on but there are some things of interest about the men themselves. Take Toole, for instance, and the little group who make London laugh. The composition of the group, by the way, would find objectors no matter how carefully it is made up. I should place the comedians of London in the order of Toole, Wyndham, W. S. Penly, Edward Terry, and last, but by no means least, Marius, with Leslie and Roberts as the undisputed leaders in the world burlesque. I am quite aware that Marius is a character actor, but the extraordinary force with which his comedy creations are charged render them as conspicuous in the lighter branch of the drama as Mr. Irving's characters are sombre in the realm of tragedy. Toole has suffered the loss of three members of his family within a short time. At least two of them were in the form of severe and vigorous afflictions. I feel that I violate no confidence when I admit that it is thoroughly understood that the loss of Mrs. Toole was not one of those disasters wholly unmixed with grains of satisfaction, She was singularly out of line with her husband's aims, aspirations, and profession. The comedian's love for his son was some thing almost beyond realization, and the death of this son and Toole's only daughter, added to one of the most persistent attacks of gout in Great Britain, have mellowed the former robust comedian into the external appearance of age. But if his hair is white and his face wrinkled, his eye is still as bright as ever, and the ability of the man mellowed and matured. Toole would not succeed in America. His humor is purely local. He has a genius for reproducing certain types of London character with a fidelity that defies criticism. He is the only man who has been able to fully realize Dickens's characters on the stage. His public is steadfast and loyal. Half of them do not know what an excellent comedian they are laughing at, but they have been fond of the man behind the mask so long that he can move them as he chooses by a familiar grimace or a shrug of the shoulders. I saw him on one occasion give a remarkable exhibition of his command of pathos. It was at Mr. Irving's theatre, on the occasion of a benefit for some charity, and Toole was giving a sketch of an old English locomotive engineer carrying on a flirtation with a housemaid and deceiving his innocent and hardworking old wife. There was not a trace of anything but the broadest sort of comedy in the piece up to five minutes before its close. The audience, which was of an unusually cosmopolitan character, had been literally in a roar for half an hour when the action of the piece suddenly turned serious, and there was a bit of genuine sentiment between the true-hearted but rather larky engineer and his wife. The finesse and positive genius with which Toole managed this little bit of work had a really extraordinary effect upon the audience. Tears took the place of laughter, and the sudden transition from one emotion to another was almost shocking in its completeness. After the curtain had fallen the house sat in dead silence for half a minute, and then the comedian was called out eight or ten times and forced to make a speech before he finally disappeared.

Toole shares with two other notable men in Great Britain the ability to sit up all night long and begin life as fresh as a rose the following day. Henry Irving is the only man in theatrical life who can sit up as long as Toole, and who is always loath to go to bed. The two men are the warmest friends in the world, and whenever they meet in the Garrick Club, which occurs very often during the week, every servant in the place knows that they will not leave before five or six in the morning. The Prince of Wales is the third member of this imperial order of night-owls. He has been known, when entertaining large house-parties at Sandringham, to sit up night after night until four o'clock, and always start out for a morning gallop with the young princesses at seven o'clock. Similar stories are told of his wonderful indifference to sleep while in London, but undoubtedly the two men who are most widely celebrated to tropolis are Toole and Irving. widely celebrated for their owl-like habits in the British me-

Charles Wyndham owes a good share of his great success, prosionally, to the accomplishments he exhibits in private life. He is the most extensive entertainer among the actors of London, and he has got more out of the social side of the stage than any other player, not excepting Irving. Wyndham is a genial, polished, and accomplished man, well-read, traveled, and handsome. He has not the mother wit of Toole, nor the grotesque humor of Penly, but he gratifies to the fullest extent the average Englishman's love of good form and conventionality. He is the best stage-manager in England, and his great success is due entirely to his method of producing farce-comedy. He believes that the pieces ordinarily produced on the light-comedy stage should be played like a gust of wind. Under no circumstances should the audience be allowed time enough to think, for if they do they will discover the plainly-apparent absurdities of the plot, and the entire effect of the scenes will be lost. Accordingly Wyndham broke early into the sedate and elegant methods of the Robertsonian school of comedy, by playing his pieces at a rate that suggested the rattle of musketry.

W. S. Penly, though he is little known in America, is in some respects the funniest man in England. He is a small, grotesque, and irresistibly comical-looking man, with bowed legs, a very large and sagacious nose, a retreating chin, and a mouth which consists almost entirely of a protruding under lip and a series of infantile dimples. His first and most notable success was the Vicar in the "Private Secretary." He is a man whose remarkable individual comicality must be suited by the play in which he appears. Otherwise his efforts are fruitless. If the part suits his ersonality success is assured. In this respect he resembles Weedon Grossmith, who made a remarkable reputation in this country with the company of Rosina Vokes. He played one or two parts which exactly suited him, and his success was second only to that of the distinguished comedienne who headed the troupe. Mr. Penly told me once that he had never laughed at anything in a character he played except in one instance. This vas in the "Private Secretary," and he introduced a line which he found it impossible to speak without a giggle for nearly a week. Everybody remembers the humble little secretary in this comedy, and the extraordinary manner in which he is bullied and browbeaten by the other characters of the piece. One man, a stalwart uncle, drags him all over the stage, pushes him over chairs and under tables to a really awful extent. It is after half an hour of such treatment as this that the little vicar staggers to his feet, pulls his coat down in the neck, buttons his collar, puts on his glasses, and looking intently at his tormentor for a long while, says, thoughtfully: "Do you know, I've really taken quite a dislike to you!" No amount of explanation in type can indicate the manner in which Penly delivered his line. think it was the funniest thing that I had ever heard.

Edward Terry is a character comedian, and his long experience on the burlesque stage has rather given him a tendency toward exaggeration. But he has such a wonderful command of pathos at times, particularly in "Sweet Lavender," that he undoubtedly deserves to be ranked among the very best of English comedians. He is a man of medium height, spare build, is intensely parsimonious, and not particularly popular. Marius has a marvelous knowledge of stage business, and a certain sincerity in his mode of acting which gives him a unique position among the mimicking sticks of the contemporaneous stage. He is of medium height, smooth shaven, and of sturdy physique, and he endows every character with a degree of vigor that stamps it indelibly upon the minds of the spectators. Everybody is more or less familiar with Fred. Leslie, on account of his extensive tour in America, and his rival, Arthur Roberts, is so much like Nat. Goodwin that they might be taken for twin brothers.

* *

* * *

Goodwin, by the way, has a touch of the pathetic force which lifts the comedian above the level of buffoonery. I recall two notable instances. One occasion was the recitation of a pathetic poem in Boston, which people have not ceased talking about yet, and the other was when the comedian played Marc Antony in the Academy of Music last year, supported by a group of burlesque comedians. It was one of the numerous benefits which marked the season. Everybody supposed Goodwin would guy the character and burlesque the speech in the most absurd manner, and there was a roar of derision as he stepped on the stage. It was fully five minutes before the audience understood that the comedian was, in the language of the stage, playing the character straight, and before he got half through the sensational speech of Antony over Casar's body, the audience was almost on its feet. The comedian was called out six times after the delivery of the oration, which is an honor that has not been paid to any tragedian in the part. ***

Jefferson's comedy places him at the very head of his profession in this or any other country, in the judgment of many close students of the theatre, and he proves more forcibly than any other man how closely laughter is allied to tears. The faculty of playing a rogue or a fool with such consummate skill that one forgets the roguery and folly of the character and actually loves the man beneath it is so strange that it deserves endless honors. I once saw an ass play Rip Van Winkle in a Western city. He had every intonation of the voice that Joseph Jefferson employs, was dressed exactly like that famous actor, and did not depart even in gesture from his model. And yet, the Rip Van Winkle which he delineated was a lazy, drunken loafer, who did not inspire any other sentiment than one of disgust. Yet people love the Rip Van Winkle of Jefferson, and they feel like taking that boastful and cowardly braggart of a Lucius O'Trigger in their arms and hugging him close and firm when Joseph Jefferson struts about in his clothes. This quality cannot be defined. About the best word that has yet been coined for it after all is genius. It is a matter of congratulation that W. J. Florence will be associated with Jefferson next year, and that one of the most sturdy and capable comedians of our stage will forsake pieces of the clap-trap "Mighty Dollar" order. Theatre-goers will be surprised to find out what a remarkably able comedian Mr. Florence is. His light has been buried under a bushel for nearly fifteen

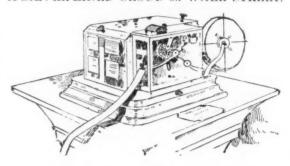
Beakely Hall

THE PARIS CHAPERONE.

MERICAN tourists are noted everywhere for their activity and push in making their way in the face of obstacles, of whatever sort, and for the rapidity with which they "do" all places and objects of interest. For the most part, too, they rely upon themselves in their explorations of new and strange localities, scorning the assistance of couriers and guides and just going everywhere on their own hook, and with an audacity sometimes approaching the sublime. There are some, however, who prefer to commit themselves to the care of experienced guides, and this has been the case especially with American ladies visiting Paris during the Exposition season, parties of whom, conducted by experienced chaperônes, have for months past béen encountered

daily in all parts of the gay and brilliant capital. Our picture on page 133 illustrates one such party, as seen by our artist in his saunterings about the city.

A SILVER-LINED CLOUD ON WALL STREET.



BUSINESS is certainly looking up. A decided increase in the traffic of Western railroads, aided by a determined effort to put an end to railroad wars, and re-enforced by the existence of a large short interest, has given the stock market an upward turn. There is traffic enough, and more than enough, for the Western roads—some of them, in fact, have not cars sufficient to do their business—but when the traffic reaches the termini of the lakes and canals it at once deserts the railroads to take the cheaper routes by boat.

In spite of the competition of rivers and lakes, however, the showing of the Eastern railroads, so far as their earnings are concerned, continues to improve, and they are manifesting a desire to sustain amicable relations with each other and divide all profits they can make. The only exception to this peaceful temper is that of the Fitchburg Railroad, the Hoosac Tunnel route from Albany and Troy to Boston. This enterprising corporation, which, by its splendid prestige as well as its efficient management made itself strong with Boston investors years ago, has determined to demand its share of the traffic from the West. It has long been claiming a differential of eight dollars by the Erie and two dollars by the West Shore route, and it recently gave public notice of a reduction of one dollar in its passenger fares to Chicago via the Erie and Boston line, and thus made a bid for a larger share of the patronage to which it claims to be entitled. This will hardly lead to a war of rates, however, as the matter will, no doubt, in the end be adjusted, the Fitchburg manage ment always showing a preference for arbitration rather than

A bad blow was struck at the Burlington and Northern disturbers by the refusal of the trunk lines to pro rate on Northwestern freight business with the cut-throat roads in the West. This will leave the Burlington and Northern to make its fight all alone by itself, and the only help it can expect will be from the lake lines. If the Eastern railways stick to their agreement they will speedily put an end to the clashing of interests in the North-Added to this improved outlook comes the announcement of an improvement in business, and especially in iron-mills and foundries. Nothing is more susceptible to the currents of trade (excepting Wall Street) than the iron manufacturing business. When that shows an improvement or the reverse, the shrewd observer can make up his mind regarding the business barom-If the Interstate Commerce Commissioners could but find it in their power to enforce the Interstate Commerce Law so as to protect stockholders as well as the public there would be clear sailing for the bull organizers on Wall Street; but Chairman Cooley himself admits that the act was not intended to protect stockholders, he says it was made to protect the public; but does not the public include the stockholders of the railroads?

President Harrison has filled the vacaney in the Interstate Commission caused by the retirement of Mr. Walker, and, singularly enough, has appointed another Vermont lawyer to the place. This makes a commission composed entirely of lawyers, a class that in my observation has been more diligent in wrecking than in rescuing railroad properties. The President, in the minds of many intelligent men, has made a mistake in not naming some first-class business man, or a railroad man of experience, to the vacant place. It is the general impression thatwe have too many lawyers in public places, and that it is not healthful for investors to have a railway commission composed entirely of professional men, who look at everything from a technical standpoint rather than from the practical, every-day point of business men.

The same scheme of inflation and confiscation that has ruined many Western and some Eastern railroad securities is being tried by the manipulators of the so-called industrial securities. The unfortunates that have been enticed into the purchase of these Trust stocks at prices from five to fifteen points above those now quoted, and who have seen the Sugar Trust certificates, for instance, in a single week fluctuating from ten to fifteen points, begin to comprehend the danger of trading in any such mysterious and undefinable properties. The Sugar Trust we have seen made the foot-ball of the street by the simple bringing of a suit to restrain the payment of dividends. Of course, the settlement of this suit, or its decision in favor of the Trust, might send Sugar certificates up, but what is to prevent any man from going into court with a similar suit against this or any other Trust stock, and with a deliberate purpose to affect by litigation the value of a sensitive security.

Beyond all this, however, what do the purchasers of the Sugar Trust security think of its enormous capitalization at the sum of \$50,000,000, when, with the expenditure of only \$5,000,000, Mr. Klaus Spreckels, the wealthy sugar refiner of California, has just built a great refinery in Philadelphia, capable by itself of producing two-fifths of all the refined sugar consumed in the United States. It is an easy arithmetical calculation to show by proportion that if \$5,000,000 will put up a plant that produces two-fifths of the sugar consumed, \$12,000,000 will build a plant sufficient to make all the sugar needed; but the Sugar Trust is capitalized at \$50,000,000!

These figures reveal the vast amount of water the certificates contain. It is precisely so with the Cotton-seed certificates, the Lead certificates, and all the rest of the "rag-tag and bob-tail"

ha hi stuff peddled out in the unlisted department of the exchanges. Of course they may go up, but, under the pressure of existing public opinion, and under the pressure of the natural competition that the Trusts must arouse, no one need be surprised if they go up so high as to disappear from view.

Another cloud on the market, no bigger than a man's hand, is the fear all-pervading that money will be close and higher before the leaves fall. There is a silver lining to the cloud. It is found in the prodigious crops of the West and South, the large demand abroad for our cereals, and a growing demand for our securities. If railroads were placed under honest managers, and if there were honesty in corporate management, the bulls might have their turn. The steady growth of a short interest may itself, however, bring about higher prices for a brief season.

JASPER.

EL RIO REY.

THE wonderful two-year-old colt, El Rio Rey, who has won all the races in which he has run, is California bred, and is full brother to Duchess of Norfolk, Duke of Norfolk, King of Norfolk, Vera, Emperor of Norfolk, and the Czar, all of which displayed the highest racing capacity. El Rio Rey is a bright chestnut with a narrow blaze in his face extending over the nose, the near fore and both hind legs white. He has a beautifully expressive face and a large eye full of intelligence, large nostrils, long tapering ears, a round muzzle, high cheeks, an exquisite

acknowledged as sufficient indorsement whenever presented. The Gorham exhibit in the Paris Exposition occupies one of the four corners in the centre of the American section, and the display of rich goods is very striking. The arrangement of the articles is exquisite, and has been commented upon as the most perfect for its purposes of any in the Exposition. The frontal of the entrance is overhung with the United States flag and that of France, held together at the top, and gracefully drooping on either side. The appearance of the interior, with the Century Vase, which is acknowledged the most impressive single silver piece in the Exhibition, and the numerous "vitreries" filled with choice examples of art-work in silver, present an effect at once unique and impressive.

Liberal-minded French manufacturers have favorably criticised this exhibit of American silverware, declaring that they found more that was absolutely new in design than in the entire French section of silverware. The collection comprises rare examples of repoussé, elaborate tea-sets, dinner-services, waterpitchers, coffee-sets, manmoth punch-bowls, ornamented with fruit in relief and repoussé; exquisitely chased pitchers, remarkable for their superb decoration and workmanship; candelabra of Indian design, massive and elegant; Turkish coffee-pots, with long, slender spouts, graceful in form and outline, decorated in minute and delicate patterns of repoussé, etc. A tea-set of Oriental design, the various pieces comprising it being extremely massive, and the design differing on each piece, is remarkable for its su-



THE FAMOUS CALIFORNIA COLT, EL RIO REY .- PHOTO BY BIDWELL.

neck, full throttle, short from the throat-latch to the breast, which is full but narrow, well-inclined shoulders, a grand back and deep ribs closely coupled, and full flanks. His best and most striking point is his enormous quarters, which are as massive as those of a steer, and run away down full to the gaskin; his arms are very big and broad, and his legs are good, as are his feet. His worst point is his ankles, which are not the best. His action is rather slovenly and sluggish in his slow paces, but when extended is very taking and his propelling power enormous.

AMERICAN ART AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION —A WONDERFUL EXHIBIT.

HE ensemble of the United States section of the Paris Exhibition cannot but be regarded as disappointing, but it has some notable and attractive features, which fairly illustrate the progress of American art. Thus, in the industrial department the Gorham Manufacturing Company have a representative show of what America is capable of doing in the manufacture of silverware which compels the attention of all visitors. This company was established in 1831, and the enterprise has been continued without interruption and with constant growth and progress from that time to the present. They are now without exception the largest manufacturers of sterling silverware in the world, and at present employ 1,000 workmen. Their trade-mark, "Lion, Anchor, G," is known the world over, and accepted as evidence of sterling quality with as much confidence as the "Hall Mark" of England, or the "Control Mark" of France. The advance in their business has been so rapid that the enlargement of their factories has become a constant necessity. They have now so completely outgrown the premises where the enterprise was originally founded, that they are engaged in erecting greatly enlarged structures, which will contain every known appliance for the comfort and assistance of their employes, of whom it may be said that their superiors cannot be found in any large establishment in America, if in the world. While this company have in their employ artists of the highest talent from France, England, and other countries, to whom they are indebted for some of the finest examples of individual workmanship, they have at the same time pursued the theory that their establishment should be educational in the broadest sense, and they have constantly brought forward young Americans of their own training, who have become valuable assistants, and many of them artists of the highest rank in their respective departments. To have been educated in the Gorham shops is the highest recommendation that an applicant for a position as skilled artisan can give, and is

perior workmanship. An elaborate repoussé dessert-service in rococo style is displayed, consisting of eleven pieces, the more imposing being two candelabra, the curved arms of which are elaborately adorned near their junction with the stem by most effective undercutting. The centre piece and accompanying bonbon and fruit dishes are elaborately chased. A satin-lined case of toilet articles, valued at \$2,000, arrests attention and stimulates enthusiastic praise from its beautiful decoration of flowers, foliage, and fruit, entwined with ribbons gracefully knotted here and there, and further embellished with bright-visaged Cupids in bass-relief. Special features of the Gorham display are the bridal chests of mahogany and oak with silver mountings, containing outfits of table silverware, varying from sixty to several hundred pieces, including every conceivable piece of silver suitable for the table. The names chosen for the different styles of spoon work take cognizance of the intimate relation between historical events and the progress of art. The Versailles pattern, the Cluny, the Medici, the Cellini, and the Fontainbleau, are admirable productions, and attract much attention. Much ornamental ware is shown, including fine workmanship in other metals, such as iron in repoussé and copper applique. One large case is filled with innumerable articles for personal ornament and use. Another case contains a large and elegant assortment of leather goods with elaborate silver trimmings. These goods are a feature of the exhibit, and are superior both as regards the manufacture of the leather and the silver ornaments.

The enterprise of the Gorham Company has evidently been well rewarded, having secured for it many new patrons of taste and culture who are able to appreciate the novel and the beautiful in art.

CELEBRATING PERRY'S VICTORY.

THE sixty-seventh anniversary of Perry's victory on Lake Erie was appropriately celebrated at Put-in-Bay Island on the 10th inst. The island was at its best, all the buildings being decorated with flags and bunting. Excursions from surrounding ports swelled the attendance to many thousands, all of whom seemed to thoroughly enjoy the music of the numerous bands and the never-ceasing booming of the small cannon that lined the beach. The programme consisted of a sham battle between the revenue-cutters Fessenden and Commodore Perry, salutes from various points to all in-coming and out-going steamers, laying of the corner-stone of Hotel Victory, and a general visiting of all points of interest, including "Perry's Willow," the final resting-place of Perry's fallen braves. Perry's Cave, etc. The celebration was in every respect successful.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The attendance at the Paris Exposition now averages 150,000 daily. The Exposition will close October 31st.

A scheme is announced for the construction of a ship canal between Edinburgh and Glasgow. The capital is placed at $\pounds 7,000,000$.

It is estimated that the losses by the recent fires in Antwerp, Belgium, caused by a dynamite explosion, amounted to \$5,000,000.

An American syndicate with an immense capital is proposed as a rival to the British syndicate in the control of the beer trade in this country.

California, it is said, now manufactures nearly all the iron she needs, though only a few years ago she depended on the East for her supply.

The new Catholic University near Washington, D. C., will be formally dedicated and opened on November 13th. Cardinal Gibbons will conduct the dedicatory ceremonies.

A New business directory of Johnstown and surrounding boroughs contains the names of over 500 business and professional men. It also shows that there are now thirty-six grocery stores and fifty-one saloons open in the place.

The new steel cruiser *Baltimore* made over twenty knots an hour and developed 10,000 horse-power on her trial trip. The trial indicates, it is said, that she is the fastest vessel of any of her tonnage afloat, and the fastest man-of-war of any country.

Secretary Windom has finally selected what is known as the Bowling Green site as the location for the new Custom House and Appraiser's Stores at New York. The law requires these buildings to be located near each other, and appropriates \$2,000,000 for the sites.

The unveiling of a statue of General Grant at Leavenworth, Kansas, was made the occasion recently of a grand celebration in which many thousands of people participated. There was a big parade, and orations were delivered by Senator Ingalls, General C. W. Blair, and others.

As was expected, the West Virginia Legislative Committee, which has been in session for three months, has decided that Judge Fleming, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was elected over General Goff, his Republican competitor. The majority is fixed by the committee at 214.

The London strike resulted in a practical surrender on the part of the dock companies. The demand for an increase of wages was conceded, the advance to take effect November 4th, and other points in dispute, hardly less important, were yielded by the employers upon the solicitation of Cardinal Manning and other friends of the strikers.

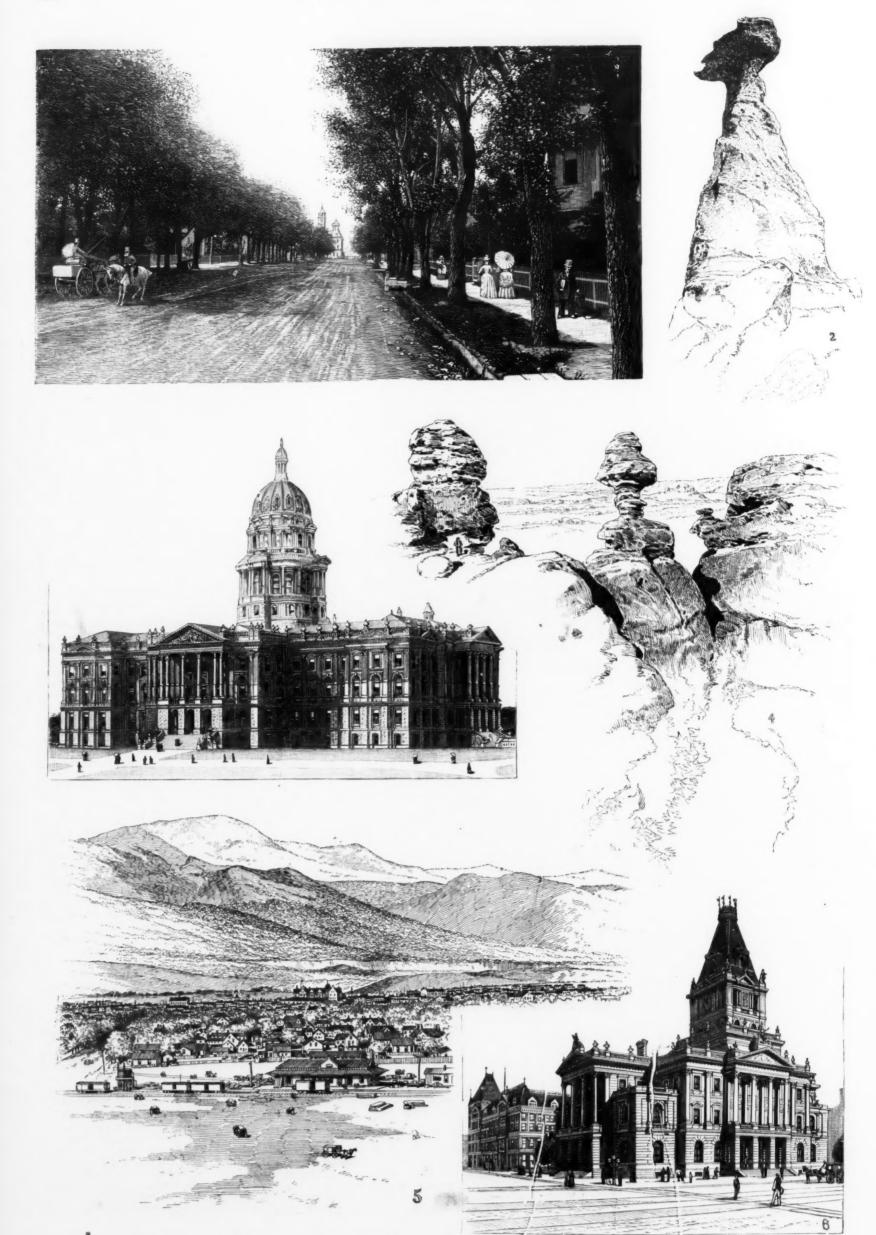
It is stated that the Cunard Company will build two new ocean racers next year. The success of the City of Paris of the Inman line in breaking the record previously held by the Cunarder Etruria has, in the minds of the managers of the Cunard line, made such a step necessary. The new vessels will be twin-screw ships, and constructed with a view of making a five-day record.

A CABLE dispatch from Zanzibar to the Government of the Congo State says that "Henry M. Stanley, on leaving the basin of the Albert Nyanza, endeavored to make his way southward by passing to the west of the Victoria Nyanza. He failed, however, in this attempt. He then went northward and reached the eastern shore of the lake. Emin Pasha accompanied him. After a long stay on the borders of the lake, awaiting supplies, Stanley, leaving Emin Pasha, marched in the direction of Mombassa. He is expected to reach the eastern sea-coast about the end of October."

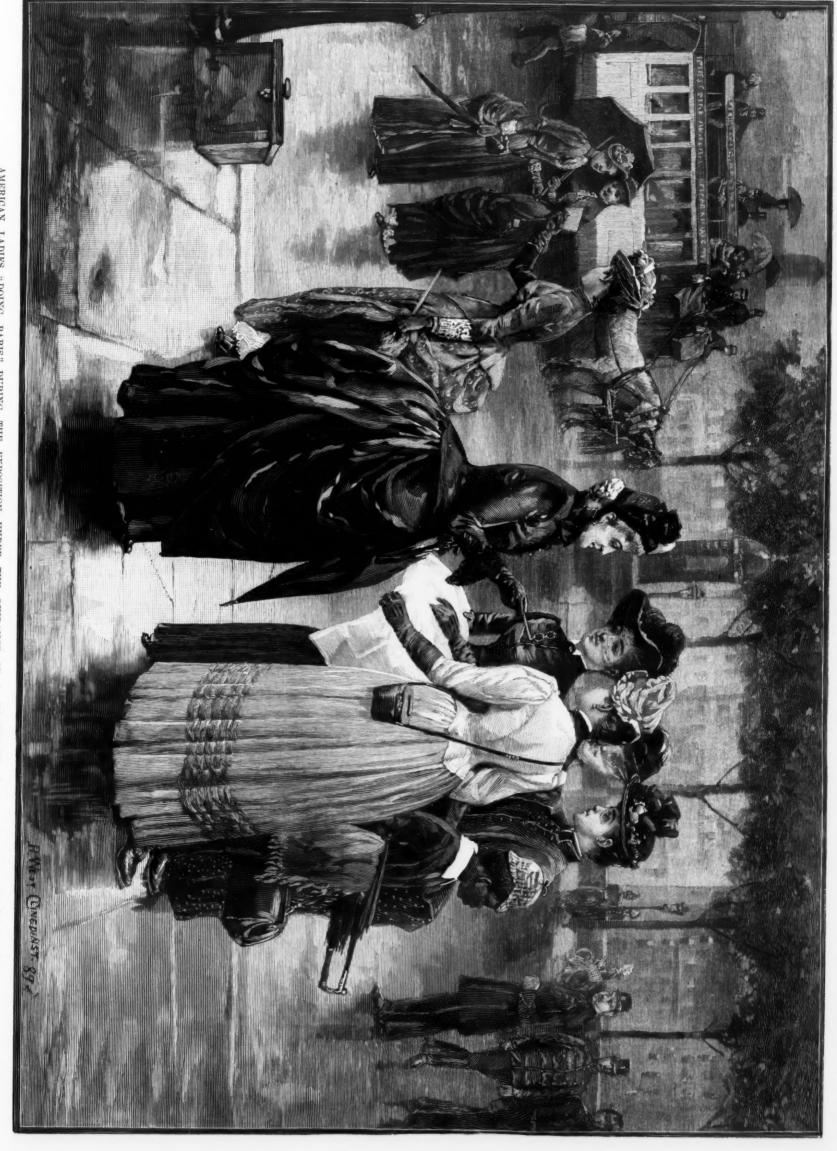
If madness is a disease of the brain, as no doubt it is, can it be cured? The proof that it can be is still to be offered. Not infrequently a madman supposed to be cured of his malady is returned to his home, and in a recurring fit of insanity does violence. One of the saddest of such cases occurred in Hoboken recently. A German citizen who had become insane by reason of business troubles was released from an asylum as entirely cured and harmless. His brother took him to his house. One evening he was suddenly assailed by the insane man and shot dead after a desperate struggle. The maniae then put a bullet into his own brain and died instantly. It was a horrible tragedy, and who was to blame but the physicians who released the crazy man from custody?

A CALL has been issued for a convention of the colored people of Georgia, to be held at Atlanta, on November 12th, to consider how best to promote their material and protect their political interests. The call, addressing the colored voters of the State, says: "You must present your case to the world and appoint a committee to wait on the President and Congress of the United States, and tell them to scale the representation in Congress for Georgia from ten members to five or six. Tell them you are for years willing to do without voting, but insist that men who are not entitled to that representation given you shall not have it. As to leaving the South, let all mankind know that you are Americans, were born here, reared here, and expect in some way to solve the problem here, and here you expect to die and sleep by the side of your fathers, where you had one. Agitate, and continue to do so, till you get every right you are entitled to."

THERE is some excuse for excitement over out-door sports, but the excitement reaches altogether too high a pitch when it leads to manslaughter. The difficulties of umpiring a ball-game have often been made the subject of jest. In more than one instance in our own city an umpire who has favored or seemed to favor a visiting club has been threatened by the friends of the home organization, but violence has seldom been resorted to. At Darlington, S. C., recently, while a game of base-ball was being played between clubs from Darlington and Wadesboro, the umpire, who was a member of the home team, made a decision concededly just and fair, but which aroused the anger of some of the spectators, one of whom, the son of Congressman Dargan of South Carolina, in the mélée which followed the umpire's action, struck the latter on the head with a bat, inflicting a fatal blow, A general riot was barely prevented. Base-ball is a manly sport. and it is inconceivable that passion over a decision in a game should rise so high as to lead to homicide.



1. FOURTEENTH STREET, DENVER. 2. MOTHER GRUNDY, MONUMENT PARK. 3. THE STATE CAPITOL, DENVER. 4. PROFILE BOCKS, PLEASANT PARK. 5. COLORADO SPRINGS AND PIKE'S PEAK.
6. UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, DENVER.



AMERICAN LADIES "DOING PARIS" DURING THE EXPOSITION UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF A CHAPERONE.—Drawn by Clinedinst.—[See Page 130.]

DENVER, COLORADO.

(Continued from page 137.)

Through all the enormous area from Wyoming far into New Mexico, and westward to Utah, she has no formidable rival. That she advan extension of the railways, every good crop, every new mineral district developed, every increase of stock-ranges, directly and instantly affects the great central mart. There is an abundance here, therefore, to please the eye and touch the heart as well as fill the pockets, and year by year the city is becoming more and more a desirable place in which to dwell as well as to do busi-

BERKELEY, THE MOST BEAUTIFUL OF DENVER'S SUBURBS

Our full-page illustration shows the northwestern portion of the city of Denver, extending from the heart of the business section toward the foot-hills, and includes Berkeley, the most prominent feature of that region. This is beyond question the most beautiful suburb of Denver, and it will doubtless maintain its natural advantage as it develops. It is large enough to be homogeneous, whereas most suburban localities are made up of an aggregation of small tracts with separate ownership and differing plans for

Berkeley contains more than 1,700 acres, including the park of 160 acres, and college grounds of 50 acres in extent. It is mostly high, rolling ground, as nearly perfect in surface for residence purposes as if it were made to order, and the only low-lying ground is a strip farthest from the city in the Clear Creek Valley, and near the railroad, which will some day be wanted for manufacturing purposes. Elevated two hundred feet above the city, it has its lakes, groves, and park for adornment, with the grand of mountains for a background, and the city in its front.

But there is much more than mere beauty. The resident of any one of the charming homes in Berkeley possesses the knowledge that a more healthful spot is impossible anywhere, without the dust, smoke, and odors of the denser city, or the noxious vapors of the huge smelters which to some extent invade many of the best which to some extent invade many of the best habitations; but in their stead the constantly pure air, abundant water, rich soil, and consequently luxuriant vegetation. Much of this advantage is owing to its superior water system. Long known as the finest alfalfa farm in Colorado, its innumerable ditches and abundant water are no less useful now to the owner of a long with speciency grounds, which are kept at the proper with speciency grounds, which are kept at home with spacious grounds, which are kept attractive and beautiful by the water which is a necessity in the arid Colorado climate. By an expenditure of many thousand dollars, the pr prietors have this season substituted miles iron pipe for the wasteful ditches, and have thus begun to conserve, for the benefit forever of each person who establishes his home there this most essential element of comfort, health, and prosperity. With an unfailing supply of water, the right to which each purchaser secures with his plat of ground, it is safe to say that in this feature, as in most others, Berkeley is surpassed by none and equaled by few, even of smaller tracts in and about Denver. Whereof smaller tracts in and about Denver. of smaller tracts in and about Denver. Whereas the soil in all directions from the city produces well when supplied with plenty of water, this locality has long been celebrated for its superiority, and has furnished the markets of Denver with most of their vegetables and fruits.

But a short descriptive article only affords space for a snap picture of it, and nothing less than the pen of a real-estate agent could be re-

than the pen of a real-estate agent could be re-lied upon to fully describe it; even that would find it difficult to exaggerate in this case. Not the least of the advantages, as well as the attractions of Berkeley is the park, with its Berkeley Lake, which lies in the exact centre of the park and covers sixty acres, and is deep enough for the fleet of boats which are rarely allowed to remain idle by the thousands of visitors to whom a row, or a ride on the small steamer, is a treat not to be had elsewhere. The wants of the swarms of people, young and old, who come ouring in from the motor-trains are catered to y Mr. John Elitch, Jr., who has gained a reputation as a master of that art. The travel has increased faster than the means of carrying it, from the time the Denver and Berkeley Park Rapid Transit Company built its line until now, but the numerous comfortable trains on this line now make it easily accessible to all. That line alone carried nearly, if not quite, 100,000 passengers in August. Not only the resident of the "North Side" but the citizen of the remotest part of Denver finds it a delight not obtainable elsewhere, and which the cable and motor lines make only a matter of minutes.

Berkeley Park has been laid out by a skillful landscape gardener in most attractive form, with walks and drives bordered with young trees, many thousands of trees having been set out this year, which under the care lavished upon them will soon shade the entire ground. A carefully graded and surfaced driving track, a measured mile in length, surrounds the lake, and splendid roads to the heart of the city attract the faststepping horses and elaborate turn-outs of the

wealthy city.

Space does not allow even an attempt to tell of the work done, and being done, in grading the streets, turning the rippling streams from the irrigating pipes along each street, and set-ting the rows on rows of trees; of the hand-some and costly houses being erected, or the many other improvements being carried on by the Denver Land and Security Company, who own the entire suburb, and who are making it a model one after a comprehensive plan, which will result in increased advantage to every owner every year. The character of these plans may be seen in the conditions named in every deed,

that no intoxicating liquors shall be sold on the premises, and no buildings under a certain value erected.

The company is wisely making it the most desirable place for homes in or near the city, and will not fail to reap a corresponding harvest

of profit later.

Its nearness to the city, and the comfortable, cheap, and rapid transit afforded, together with its own superior attractions, sufficiently account for the eagerness shown by investors both in Denver and from abroad, as well as by the home builder, to secure a share in its phenomenal prosperity.

THE CHAMBERLAIN INVESTMENT COMPANY.

Perhaps no better illustration of the substantial growth of Denver can be adduced than by the presentation to our readers of some of the important facts and operations of a representa-tive institution, guided and controlled by representative men, whose business succ of the best tests of the city's brilliant

future and present unexampled prosperity.

The Chamberlain Investment Company, a duly incorporated institution under the laws of Colorado, with a paid-up capital of \$1,000,000, ex-emplifies the upward and onward march of Western civilization and Western grit and goaheadativeness. The officials of this company, from the very vastness of their business operations, manifested their confidence in Denver by investing largely in improved and unim-proved property. That confidence has been the proved property. That confidence has been the corner-stone of their unbroken series of suc-cesses, and their successes have been the keystone of their widely extended popularity and financial prosperity. Starting in originally with their own capital for their own personal investments only, and compelled to enlarge the area of their operations by the urgent tender of Eastern and Western capital, they have invested for their large clientage mortgage loans upon giltedged improved and unimproved property, se-curing an interest annually of seven and eight per cent., and also purchased for their customers er cent., and also purchased for their customers city or suburban property yielding in yearly en-hancement from fifteen to twenty-five per cent, estimated upon a conservative basis of minimum averages. That this magnificent percentage of increase is not abnormal, or fictitious, or temporary, is best demonstrated by the appreciation in values during the past year, ending January 1st, 1889, of forty per cent., superinduced by an increase of 35,000 inhabitants during the same period, signifying an increase of twenty-five percent, in manufacturing operations, an increase of forty per cent. in the volume of the jobbing trade, sixty-seven per cent. in its banking clearance, \$10,000,000 in building improvements, and an almost incalculable increase in the am-plification of its extended and far-reaching comercial growth.

Notwithstanding this remarkable exhibit, values in Denver are upon an extremely healthy basis, in which actual comparison of realty with Kansas City, St. Paul, and Minneapolis places Denver upon an immensely superior rock-rooted foundation. That Eastern and Western, and to a large extent foreign capital should seek this metropolis as an incomparable field of operations, and as a financial barometer of safe and profitable investments, is only in accordance with the natural laws of busine

The Chamberlain Investment Company have acquired their present prestige and financial prominence by the observance of and scrupulous adherence to, the precepts and practices of honest, faithful, painstaking commercial endeavor. Conservatism, coupled with pluck, and allied to implicit and unvarying confidence in Denver's steady growth, have been the factors of their

Mr. H. B. Chamberlain, the President of the Alt. H. B. Chamberlain, the President of the Chamberlain Investment Company, holds also the important and honored position of president of the Denver Chamber of Commerce; he is also director of the State National Bank, president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Denver, director of the Pike's Peak Railroad, a tramway of twenty-four miles leading from Manitou to Pike's Peak, besides being associated con-spicuously with other leading enterprises. The Chamberlain Observatory, costing \$50,000, and having an altitude of 1,000 feet higher than any other observatory in the world, and to be situated in University Park, this city, is the munificent and large-hearted donation of this philanthropic citizen, and is appropriately illustrated in this issue. Mr. A. W. Chamberlain, Vice-president; Mr. F. J. Chamberlain, Treasurer; and Mr. F. B. Gibson, Secretary, the other officials of the Chamberlain Investment Company, are individually and collectively identified in the city's upbuilding, and stand relatively high upon the plane of public appreciation and meritorious public labor.

HON. H. A. W. TABOR.

No sketch of Denver would be complete without a review of the active career and extensive interests of Hon. H. A. W. Tabor. Born among the green hills of Vermont, and accustomed in early life to the rugged toils of a New England farm boy, he developed those traits of character which prepared him for the subse ent life of labor on the frontier of Kansas, and later in the wilds of the Rocky Mountains, and to take at its flood the tide which led to fortune. He was born in Orleans County, Vt., November 26th, 1830. In 1855 he emigrated to Kansas and went to farming. He was a member of the Topeka Legislature in 1857. In 1859 he came to Colorado, and went at once to Clear Creek County, spending the following winter in Denver. In the spring of 1860 he located in California Gulch, where he was exclusively engaged in mining until 1865. He then began merchandising, and followed it in connection with mining until the 1st of May, 1878. At that time, although he had not sucwilds of the Rocky Mountains, and to take at its 1878. At that time, although he had not succeeded in acquiring great wealth, he was far from poor, having accumulated a competency of some \$35,000. During these years of his mer-cantile life in California Gulch he was always the

firm friend of the prospector and miner, and was always ready to give them credit, however unfortunate may have been their successive ventures. In May, 1878, he "grubstaked" August Riche and George F. Hook, and they made the discovery of the mine which has since become famous as the Little Pittsburg, he being entitled by the agreement to one-third. In 1879 ex Senator Tabor disposed of his interest to Messrs Chaffee & Moffat for \$1,000,000, and then purchased the Matchless mine at Leadville, and about one-half of the stock of the First National Bank of Denver. The greatest part of ex-Senator Tabor's fortune has been acquired in the purchase and operation of mines, requiring a strong nerve, excellent judgment, and great faith in the richness of Colorado's mineral deposits His judgment in investing in this class of proper-ties is almost unerring. During the past year he has turned his attention to Boulder County, and taken hold of the resources of that region in a manner that brings it more prominently to the front as an important mining centre.

Ex-Senator Tabor has employed a portion of his wealth in permanent improvements in both Leadville and Denver, owning in the latter city alone about \$2,250,000, including the two blocks which are known the country over as models of beauty and excellence. Another investment illustrating his sagacity and keen business judgment is the 4,600,000 acres of land in southern Colorado. When Denver was struggling to be a city, and the leading capitalists hesitated to invest large sums of money in fine business blocks. Tabor came forward, and, with his usual courage and confidence in the great future of the town, erected the buildings which are still the finest in the city and which gave it the impetus which has made it a metropolis. The Grand Opera-House, erected in 1880 at a cost of \$850,000. has been in particular the admiration of tourists from all over the world, and has advertised Denver more than any other feature the city pos sesses. It has a front of 125 feet on Sixteenth Street, and 200 feet on Curtis, and is constructed of brick, with stone trimmings. It contains several large stores on the first floor, and 112 offices. The opera-house has a seating capacity of 1,500, and from every seat in parquette, dress-circle, balcony, and gallery, a complete view of the stage can be obtained. The proscenium and fashion - boxes are models of comfort and elegance. The finishings of the en-tire house are in solid cherry, with the richest of hangings, draperies, and carpets, neither pains nor expense having been spared in its furnishings. Senator Tabor's homestead, upon Capitol Hill,

affords one of the grandest views that can come within visual range—200 miles, from north to south, of the Rocky Mountains—the scene of his early, and at last successful struggles in the battle of life. His ample grounds occupy a square, with Grant Avenue upon the cast and Sherman upon the west. Full-grown and maturcotton-wood—cast their shade, in leafy times, upon a wide-spreading lawn. Vines climb and conceal, almost, its surrounding porches and bay-windows. Evergreens and flowering shrubs and plants abound, with statuary and minia-ture fountains between. As it stands upon this commanding eminence, in the midst of this cultivated forest, adorned by works of art, it is, as to spaciousness, embellishment, and location, the Central Park of Denver, while as an entirety it is the stabilist and experience of the command of th is the stateliest and most beautiful residence in this city of home

He was County Treasurer of Lake County in its early date, and the Mayor of Leadville the first fourteen months of its existence as a city. Subsequently he was elected Lieutenant - gov Subsequently he was elected Lieutenant-governor of the State, and later to fill an unexpired term in the United States Senate. In all these positions he has shown the great executive ability which is a marked characteristic of his business career. His decision of character, quickness of perception and promptness of action pask his every movement. He no second demark his every movement. He no sooner decides than he begins to act. To illustrate: The transaction above alluded to, wherein he disposed of his interest in the Little Pittsburg Mine for \$1,000,000, bought 880 shares of stock in the First National Bank of Denver, and at the same time purchased the Matchless Mine at Leadville for \$117,000, took place in the short space of fifteen minutes. In politics Senator Tabor has always been loyal to his party and friends, and giving of his means freely to help both, cheerfully withdrawing his own claims to preferment whenever such a course seemed best to the interest of common accord. He is in every respect a fine illustration of what is possible where honesty, capability, and earnest endeavor constitute the actuating impulse of a Western American

A WELL-KNOWN REAL ESTATE FIRM.

Walker, Watson & Co., Real Estate and Loan Brokers, and dealers in first-mortgage securities. is a well-known Denver firm. They have their office at 1712 and 1714 Stout Street, in the Albany Hotel building, and give particular attention to the purchase and sale of inside real estate in the city and suburbs of Denver, and cave in the ring when hargains are to be They enjoy the reputation of having made money for every customer that has bought property from them or through their agency, while their intimate knowledge of values enables them to place loans in large or small amounts that are absolutely safe. This firm does a general commission business, buying and selling real estate, placing first-mortgage loans, making investments placing first-mortgage loans, making investments for non-residents, collecting rents, paying taxes, etc. It is composed of Willis C. Walker (formerly of Tennent, Walker & Co., St. Louis, Mo.), L. J. Watson (formerly with Porter, Raymond & Co., Denver. Col.), and W. H. Mason (formerly of London, England). Their references are Den-ver National Bank, Denver, Col.; National Re-vere Bank, Boston, Mass.; Exchange National Bank Boston, Mass.; Third National Bank St. Bank, Boston, Mass.; Third National Bank, St. Louis, Mo.



OR CLEANSING, PURIFYING AND BEAUTIfying the skin of children and infants, and curing
torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair,
from infancy to old age, the CUTICUEA REMEDIES are
infallible.

infallible.

CUTICUEA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICUEA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICUEA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from primples to

scrofula.
Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c.; Soap, 25c.; Resolvent, §1. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Baby's Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.



KIDNEY PAINS, Backache and Weakness ared by CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, an estantaneous pain-subduing plaster. 25c.

THE UNFAMILIAR.

Without especial reason, except that it is unfamil-ir, we are all disposed to avoid good that comes in nusual guise; and it matters not that it is unusual

good.

Nevertheless, this is natural: it is right to be careful and conservative. It saves a great deal of trouble. In the end the indorsement of careful people, which is sure to come if the merits of the case demand it, is all the process also block.

the more valuable.

Such, at least, are our views after twenty years experience with Compound Oxygen.

What could be more hearty than the following?

"CHICAGO, ILL., April 24, 1884.
"You ask my opinion of Compound Oxygen, Perseveringly and continuously used, it will work wonders.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.
"WILLIAM PENN NIXON."

"Compound Oxygen has greatly benefited me. Under God it has given me new life.

"Rev. John C. Breaker."

N. V. Oct. 21, 1885.

"Rev. John C. Breaker."

"Flemington, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1885.

"I regard Compound Oxygen as nature's strong right hand for repairing bodily waste and damage.

"Rev. J. C. Sunderlin."

"Alma, Neb., Feb. 13, 1888.

"I do unhesitatingly say that Compound Oxygen will cure catarrh.

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"I am satisfied that the Compound Oxygen is an ex-ellent remedy.

"President of Columbia Female College."

"President of Columbia Female College."
We publish a brochure of 200 pages regarding the effect of Compound Oxygen on invalids suffering from consumption, asthma, bronchitis, dyspepsia, catarth, hay fever, headache, debility, rheumatism, neuralgia; all chronic and nervous disorders. It will be sent, free of charge, to any one addressing Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; or 120 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Cal.

STIEFEL'S BIRCH TAR AND SULPHUR SOAP.

For the cure of skin diseases and the improvement of the complexion. Prepared in proportions recommended by the best dermatologists by J. D. Stiefel, Offenbach, Germany. For sale by druggists at 25c. a cake. W. H. Schieffelin & Co., New York, Sole Importers. Send for a little book describing a variety of Stiefel's Medicated Soaps of great utility in treating the skin.

BERTON "SEC" CHAMPAGNE. One dozen bottles, \$30. Two dozen ½ bottles, \$32.

Angostuba Bitters, the world-renowned South merican appetizer, cures dyspepsia, etc.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea.

Twenty-five cents a bottle.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.



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RICHEST FABRICS & HIGHEST NOVELTIES

SILKS, VELVETS, & DRESS GOODS

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Rheumatism.

BEING due to the presence of uric acid in the blood, is most effectually cured by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Be sure you get Ayer's and no other, and take it till the poisonous acid is thoroughly expelled from the system. We challenge attention to this testimony: -

"About two years ago, after suffering for nearly two years from rheumatic gout, being able to walk only with great discomfort, and having tried various remedies, including mineral waters, without relief, I saw by an advertisement in a Chicago paper that a man had been relieved of this distressing complaint, after long suffering, by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I then decided to make a trial of this medicine, and took it regularly for eight months, and am pleased to state that it has effected a complete cure. I have since had no return of the disease."—Mrs. R. Irving Dodge, 110 West 125th st., New York.

"One year ago I was taken ill with

Dodge, 110 West 125th st., New York.

"One year ago I was taken ill with inflammatory rheumatism, being confined to my house six months. I came out of the sickness very much debilitated, with no appetite, and my system disordered in every way. I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla and began to improve at once, gaining in strength and soon recovering my usual health. I cannot say too much in praise of this well-known medicine."—Mrs. L. A. Stark, Nashua, N. H.

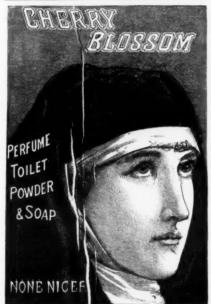
Ayer's Sarsaparilla, PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

JUST WHAT YOU REQUIRE! DENTAL PENCIL

NEW TOILET ARTICLE

NEW TOILET ARTICLE
For removing all Tartar, Stains and Scurf from the
Teeth, thus completely arresting the progress of decay. For whitening and polishing the Teeth it has no
equal. Positive in effect, safe and convenient. Sent
by mail on receipt of price, 25 cents. Money refunded
if not entirely satisfactory. Agents wanted. Ladies
and gentlemen. H. L. FESLER & CO., MANUFACTULERS & PROPRIETORS, 464 Broome Street, New York.



In the High Court of Justice.—Gosnell v. Durrant.— On Jan. 28, 1887, Mr. Justice Chitty granted a Per petual Injunction with costs restraining Mr. George Reynolds Durrant from infringing Messrs. John Gosnell & Co.'s Registered Trade Mark CHERRY

Golden Hair Wash.

This preparation, free from all objectionable qualities, will, after a few applications, turn the hair that Golden Color or Sunny Hue so universally sought after and admired. The best in the world, \$1 per bottle; six for \$5. R. T. BELLCHAMBERS, Importer of fine Human Hair Goods,

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hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles and

A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take, for Constipation,

headache arising

from them.
E. GRILLON,
27, Rue Rambuteau, Paris.
Sold by all Druggists.



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Greatest offer. Now's your time
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Moss Rose Toilet Set, Watch, Brass Lamp, Castor, or
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Greatest offer. Now's your time
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Baking
Forweler, and secure a beautiful
Celd Band or Moss Rose China
Tes Set, Dinner Set, Gold Band
Webster's Dictionary. For particulars address.

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AMERICAN TEA CO.,
31 and 33 Vesey St., New York.

OPIUM Habit. Only Certain and easy cure in the World. Dr. J. L. Stephens, Lebanon, O.

LADYAgents \$10 a day sure; new rubber under garment. Mrs. H. F. Little, Chicago, Ill.

\$60 SALARY. 440 EXPENSES IN ABVANCE allowed each month. Steady employ-ment at home or traveling. No soliciting Duties delivering and/making collections. No Postal Cards. Address with samp, HAFER & CO., Piqua, O.

TRIGESTIA

(PEPSIN, BISMUTH, and NUX VOMICA.)

In this preparation we have combined the remedies which above all others have become established as invaluable in the treatment of the various forms of digestive disorders. The Pepsin used is concentrated and of the highest digestive power; the Bismuth of the purest the market affords. The Nux Vomica is the best English extract.

The efficacy of this combination lies in its triple effect—that of the actual solvent action of the Pepsin on alimentary articles, the prevention of fermentation and formation of gases by the Bismuth, and the stimulant effect of the Nux Vomica on the secretion of the digestive fluids.

PREPARED IN POWDER AND TABLETS

PRICE, 25 AND 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE, POSTPAID. A. J. DITMAN, Chemist,

BROADWAY AND BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK,



CORPUS LEAN Will reduce fat at rate of 10 to 15 lbs. per month without injury to health. Send 6c. in stamps for sealed circulars covering testimonials. L. E. Marsh Co., 2815 Madison Sq., Philada., Pa.



ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS.
Simply stopping the flat-producing effects
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28 Drawings Annually

Without any loss, on Five of the Best

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\$1,000,000, \$500,000, \$250,000, \$100,000, Etc., Etc. These Bonds are sold in accordance with the laws of the United States, and are not regarded as a lottery scheme by United States Courts. Every Bond must be redeemed with the Full Nominal Value, or draw a Premium.

Send \$5.00 as first payment on these Bonds, to take part in next drawing, to

E. H. HONNER, Banker, 86 and 88 Wall Street, New York. BRANCH OFFICES: 66 State Street, Boston, Mass. 220 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

First Prize Medal. Vienna. Successors to C. Weis, Mfrs. of
1873. Meerschaum Pipes, Smokers'
Articles, etc., wholesale and retail. Repairing done. Circulars
free, 399 B'way, N. Y. Factories, 69 Walker St. and Vienna, Austria. Sterling silver-mounted pipes, etc., mage in new designs. ed pipes, etc., made in new designs.

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The West Shore Railroad has arranged for a Half-Holiday Special Train, leaving New York

EVERY SATURDAY AT 1:00 P. M. during the Summer Months. This train makes Express time, and reaches all important points along the HUDSON RIVER AND IN CATSKILL MOUNTAINS Also LAKES MOHONK AND MINNEWASKA.

This will no doubt prove a popular train. Business men can leave after close of business Saturday, and take supper with their families in the mountains.

SPECIAL MONDAY MORNING TRAIN RETURNING leaves all points in the Mountains Monday Morning, arriving at New York in time for business.

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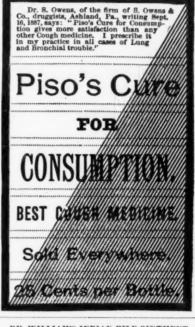
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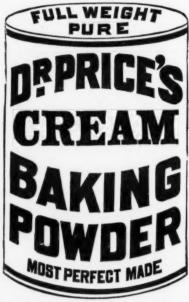
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DENVER, COLORADO.

THE "QUEEN CITY OF THE PLAINS."

DENVER, September 10th, 1889.

N 1858 the Pike's Peak gold excitement caused a rush from the East to Colorado, and a camp was pitched at the janetion of Cherry Creek and the Platte, which shortly after was christened Auraria. From this small beginning sprang Denver, the mid-continental city of the plains. Beautiful for situation, with the great range of the Rocky Mountains towering in the west, and the illimitable plains stretching to the Missouri River on the east, Denver is worthy of the attention and admiration of all who behold it. It is one of the great railroad points of the West, eighteen railroads centring here and radiating to all parts of the United States, thus giving Denver almost unsurpassed facilities for transcontinental traffic. The city lies at an altitude of 5,197 feet, near the western. border of the plains, and within twelve miles of the mountains, the Colorado or front range of which may be seen for an extent of over 200 miles. In the north Long's Peak rears its majestic proportions against the azure sky. Westward, Mounts Rosalie and Evans rise grandly above the other summits of the snowy range, and James's and Gray's Peaks peer from among their gigantic brethren; while historic Pike's Peak, the mighty landmark that guided the goldhunters of '59, plainly shows its white crest eighty miles to the

Denver, the capital city of Colorado, has a population of 125,481, as estimated by the compilers of the City Directory for 1889. It is in many respects the most attractive city in America, is the chief commercial, railroad, and money centre between the Missouri River and San Francisco, and in point of healthfulness is unsurpassed by any city in the country.

n

The State of Colorado is progressing grandly, its industries multiplying rapidly, the field of labor and enterprise constantly enlarging, its population increasing, and the scope of its activity reaching out constantly. There is no more charming spot to live in than Colorado. The climate, the people, the educational and religious advantages are unexcelled. The curative properties of its mineral springs are unequaled; the pure artesian water and mountain streams, and the beauty of the scenery unsurpassed. Denver is not Colorado, Colorado has many charming cities and villages, yet Denver is the spot upon which you must lay your finger if you would feel the thrill of her commercial life. It is the indicator, also, of her educational and progressive sentiment -the political and business capital. Denver owes her remarkable growth mainly to the high commercial character of her business men. They have always had faith, working power, and persistence. Their faith, in the past, has reared them colossal fortunes, and the same reward awaits others who act on the courage of their convictions, and study the causes which have led to the remarkable growth and upbuilding of the city of Denver. Denver has numerous parks and pleasure resorts, and tourists and invalids make it their headquarters on account of the excellent hotel advantages. Their climate is one of the things Denverites boast of. That the air is invigorating is to be expected at a point right out on a plateau a mile above the sea-level, with a range of snow-burdened mountains in sight. From the beginning to the end of warm weather it rarely rains, except occasional thunder and hail storms in July and August. September witnesses a few storms, succeeded by cool, charming weather, when the haze and smoke are filtered from the bracing air, and the landscape robes itself in the most enchanting hues. The coldest weather occurs after New Year's Day and lasts sometimes until April. Then come the May storms and floods, followed by charming summer. Sunshine is very abundant. One can by no means judge from the brightest day in New York of the wonderful glow of sunlight here.

Denver is built not only with the capital of her own citizens, but constructed with materials close at hand. Brick, sandstone, marble, and limestone are abundant enough for all needs. Coarse lumber is supplied by the high pine forests, but all the hard wood and fine lumber are brought from the East.

Forty miles of street railway using horse-cars, thirteen miles of street cable-roads, and eleven miles of steam-motor lines are in operation, and twenty miles of additional cable-road are being rapidly pushed to completion.

A Holly system brings pure water from the mountain stream. distributing it in eighty miles of mains to all parts of the city. One hundred and thirty-nine miles of water-pipes were laid in 1888 as against sixty-five in 1887. There are also 210 artesian wells, the largest of which flows 96,000 gallons per day. In addition, a stream of running water, supplied by ditch from the upper Platte River, flows by the curbing of every street during the spring and summer, affording abundant irrigation to the shade-trees that line almost every street. There are said to be over 260 miles of these irrigating ditches or gutters, and about 250,000 shade-trees.

Denver is remarkably easy of access, as its summer hotel arrivals of 700 per day would indicate. It is situated so that the entire State must pay its tribute, and so that the ores of Wyoming, of Utah, of Idaho, of Montana. and of New Mexico must come to it for treatment. It has the Grant and Argo Works, two of the largest smelting plants in the world, and objects of great interest to the visitor.

Many persons in the East are unacquainted with the fact that mining, the reduction of ores, and smelting are now regular industries, the results of which may be closely calculated from year to year. The time for finding gold and silver, and profiting by a freak of fortune, has passed. It is quite well known where are the deposits of metal-bearing ores; what it costs to work them; how much labor and how much capital must be employed to gain a certain result. It is not now a question how much ore the mines will supply, but how much metal can be produced from the ore by the smelters, reduction works, and refineries with their present capacity. The production of gold, silver, lead, and copper from Colorado ore has averaged over \$25,000,000 annually for the past five years. In 1887 the amount reached \$35,315,823,

So steady is this industry, and so reliable the supply of ores, that experts are able to estimate the product for the year, when they know what smelters and furnaces will be at work.

The State has more productive mines than any other country. California produces a little more gold, but the silver product of Colorado exceeds the gold of California. In product of gold and silver, Colorado ranks first. Montana second, and California third. Of the total amount of bullion produced in the State the Den-

ver smelters and refineries turned out, in 1888, \$16,448,840.

A few facts and figures gleaned from the reports of the Chamber of Commerce for 1888, and other equally reliable sources, may prove interesting, and will certainly surprise many Eastern readers who are not thoroughly up to the progress made by this

In the spring of 1889 the population of Denver was estimated

at 125,481. The City Directory contains 43,569 names.

The assessed valuation of Denver in 1888 was \$41,593,865; of Arapahoe County, \$55,459,480. These figures represent about 35 per cent. of actual values.

The taxation in the city of Denver, for all public purposes, is 25 mills on the dollar, at a valuation of about 331 per cent. of actual value. Outside of the city the taxes are very low-almost nominal. The city owns property of the value of over \$2,000,000.

The State debt is represented by outstanding warrants. The amount of these, on the 14th of August, 1888, was \$778,838.16. Of this amount the State holds \$527,273.89, leaving in the hands of outsiders \$251,564.27, which last figures represent the actual debt. It bears interest at 6 per cent.

The buildings erected during 1888 numbered 2,827, at an estimated cost of \$10,049,386. The amount expended in 1887 was about \$4,000,000. There is a large increase so far in 1889 over

The volume of business transacted in 1888 was \$127,759,504. This includes sales of real estate, which amounted to \$41,939,535, but does not include many manufactures, under which head the product of smelting and refining alone amounted to \$16.448,840.

The statistics of manufactures in 1888 show a total valuation of product amounting to \$30,333,360. The wages paid amount to \$5,829,348. Seventy-five different industries are grouped under this head. During the year the increase in this line of business, usually of the slowest growth in a new community, was 13 per There are 398 establishments in Denver.

Sales amounted in 1887 to \$41,939,535; loans on trust deed to \$19,851,700. The loans fairly represent the unpaid balance on the transactions; but, since some of these loans must have been on property not sold, for purposes other than part payment or consideration, it is probable that at least two-thirds of the consideration was met in cash.

There have been no "real estate booms" in Denver. The advance in prices has been steady and regular, meeting, and going with, a legitimate demand for property for business purposes and for homes. There has been at no time a perceptible decline in prices, and the city is now too substantial and well-settled in life to court or countenance speculation in land, or to fear a panic which it has never done anything to invite.

The Denver Clearing House Association is composed of six National banks and one State bank. There have been no failures at any time among the well-founded banks, and the character of officers and directors, and the methods of business, have always inspired confidence. The returns of the Clearing House for 1888 show a total of \$133,965,209, against a total for 1887 of \$117,589,505. This statement shows a gain in clearances of about 13.8 per cent, in 1888 over 1887. In addition to the National banks there are thirteen other banking institutions

In the West all roads lead to Denver. Since 1881 there has been no cessation in the struggle on the part of Eastern roads to reach Colorado, and on the part of the Colorado lines to extend branches in almost every conceivable direction. Last year nearly 300 miles were built in the State. The Chicago and Northwestern is within a day's ride of Denver already. The Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul are looking that way. The Burlington proposes to extend its line west to Utah from Denver. The extension of the Colorado Central from Central City, and of the Denver and Rio Grande Acequia Cut-off are under way. The railway growth of Denver within a few years is without parallel in history, and this year will witness the addition of hundreds of miles to the 4,303 miles now in the State. The trunk lines converging at Denver own and operate over 20,000 miles of railway.

The great Union Depot was erected at a cost of \$500,000 and opened in June, 1881. It is now 503 feet long and 67 feet wide, and is to have an addition of 190 feet built to it at a cost of This will contain a hotel of 61 rooms on the second floor. When opened in 1881 only 33 trains ran in and out of the grounds, while now 80 "regulars" alone do so daily. The forty acres which the depot occupies were sold by the owner late in the sixties for \$7,000. To-day, for mercantile uses, it would take about a million to buy them.

Eastern visitors can with difficulty be made to believe that Denver is comparatively a new city, whose beginning could scarcely be seen in the few tents and cabins that stood here alone in the wilderness less than thirty years ago. When they see the substantially-built brick and stone houses, the carefully-kept lawns, large and thrifty shade-trees, the imposing business blocks, elegant hotels, magnificent public buildings, the finest school buildings of any city in the United States, churches, opera-houses, and all the conveniences of modern life in the homes of the people, they can only wonder how it has happened. When these conditions are found to exist, as they do in Denver, it is in the highest degree that the interest of the city becomes the interest of the individual. In a comparison of the new buildings in 26 different cities in the United States, we find that Denver spent in new buildings in 1888, \$133.33 per inhabitant; Minneapolis, \$63.70; St. Paul, \$60.46; Boston, \$59.01; Brooklyn, \$33.87; New York, \$31.52; and Washington, \$26.12.

The buildings outside of the city proper, of which the permits give no record, will number about 2,000, in the last eighteen months, costing about \$2,000,000; the State Capitol Building, cost \$1,500,000; the Post-office, \$675,000; High School Building, cost \$300,000; the Jesuits' College, cost \$300,000 (the last two are completed); the new Masonic Temple, \$325,000; Young Men's Christian Association, cost \$200,000, and the Army Post, cost \$300,000, are not counted. Very many business structures are under way that will cost over \$100,000 each, exclusive of

Denver has three high schools, one of which is the finest public school building in the United States; has also twenty-six other large public school buildings, valued at \$2,000,000, having a scating capacity of 12,000. In addition there are: The University of Denver (Methodist Episcopal) with very extensive buildings, Manual Training School, Art School, Medical School, and the splendid new Chamberlain Observatory, whose telescope ranks fifth in the United States: College of the Sacred Heart (Jesuit, built of stone), costing complete, \$500,000: Wolfe Hall Ladies' Seminary (Episcopal), beautiful new stone building, one of the finest in the country, cost \$200,000; Jarvis Hall, Boys' College (Episcopal), handsome new brick building, cost, with ground, \$75,000: Ladies' College, Vassar (Baptist), a splendid structure, to cost \$250,000; St. Mary's Academy (Sisters of Loretto) has a very large attendance of young ladies—buildings and property valued at \$200,000; the Gross Medical College; the Colorado Medical and Surgical Institute. The other State schools are: The State University at Boulder; the State School of Mines, Golden; the State Agricultural College, Fort Collins; State Institute for Mutes, Colorado Springs.

The hotels of Denver are numerous and several of them, notably the American, Windsor, Albany, and the St. James. are unsurpassed in any city of the same size. The representative of this paper partook of the hospitality of the American and Windsor hotels, and can personally vouch for their being well furnished and appointed, attendance excellent, and no modern convenience wanting. Both of these hotels are supplied with artesian water from wells sunk on the premises, which are celebrated for their curative properties, besides being a source of pleasure to the guests for its clearness and purity.

Denver has 66 church societies. One church alone, Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, cost \$250,000; the organ \$30,000. Denver is rapidly growing into a manufacturing centre. There are rolling-mills, iron-foundries, smelters, machine-shops, woolenmills, and so on through a long list. There are nine flouring mills here, representing an investment of \$500,000, and hand-

ling half the wheat crop of Colorado.

The expenditure of \$100,000 by the Government for preliminary surveys for irrigation reservoirs, which is now being made, is a great step in the history of Colorado. The reclamation of the arid region should be made a matter of so much importance that annual appropriations will be made by the Government, so that it will be to this country what the river and harbor bills have been to the eastern half of the country. The arid region reaches from a line passing through central Kansas to the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and from the British to the Mexican line. It contains sufficient territory to make thirtyseven States, each as large as Ohio. Of this inland empire Denver is the chief city. Here the owner of the Arizona mine dwells next to the proprietor of a cattle-ranche in Montana, or the promoter of an irrigating ditch in Idaho. Wherever, in all this vast section, an enterprising man makes a fortune and wishes to give his family the best educational and social advantages this side of New York, he goes to Denver to live, and naturally makes this city his headquarters for all his enterprises.

It is a popular delusion that because Denver's tributary empire is arid it can never contain a dense population. The history of Oriental nations refutes it. Near Babylon a single storagereservoir maintained 1,000,000 population by irrigation for 2,000 years, and when finally it broke the garden spot became a desert. In India countless millions have been crowded under irrigation ditches for generations. Indeed, there are portions of India that sustain a dense population by irrigation, and that without any living stream. Thus, when the surface rainfall is gathered, and the full flow of the streams utilized the immense agricultural productions of the arid regions will dazzle the world. Then, large sections of the arid region can raise crops without irrigation, others only need it occasionally. And in the mountain proper it is estimated that enough potatoes can be raised without irrigation to feed a larger population than that of Ireland.

It is not extravagant to claim that the agricultural resources of the arid region, when duly developed, are equal to the task of feeding 50,000,000 people. This can be realized by calculating the wheat that can be produced by all the land susceptible of irrigation when the streams are all stored and used. But intensive culture and root crops will sustain many more.

However, if there were no agriculture in the arid region whatever, and everything consumed had to be brought in from Kansas and Nebraska, there would be a population in Colorado alone, within twenty years, more than sufficient to make Denver a city of perhaps 1,000,000 inhabitants. This would be a State population of gold, silver, and coal miners, stone quarrymen and manufacturing operatives, to say nothing of the thousands who come for their health. Indeed, Denver and Colorado, as they are now, are four-fifths made entirely independent of agriculture. And it must be remembered in this connection that a mining village of 1,000 people in the Colorado mountains furnishes more than twice as much commerce to Denver and the railroads as an agricultural population of 1,000 people in Nebraska furnishes to Omaha. The reason is obvious. The miners ship out all they produce, and ship in all they consume. The farmer does not. Besides, the miners live better and spend more.

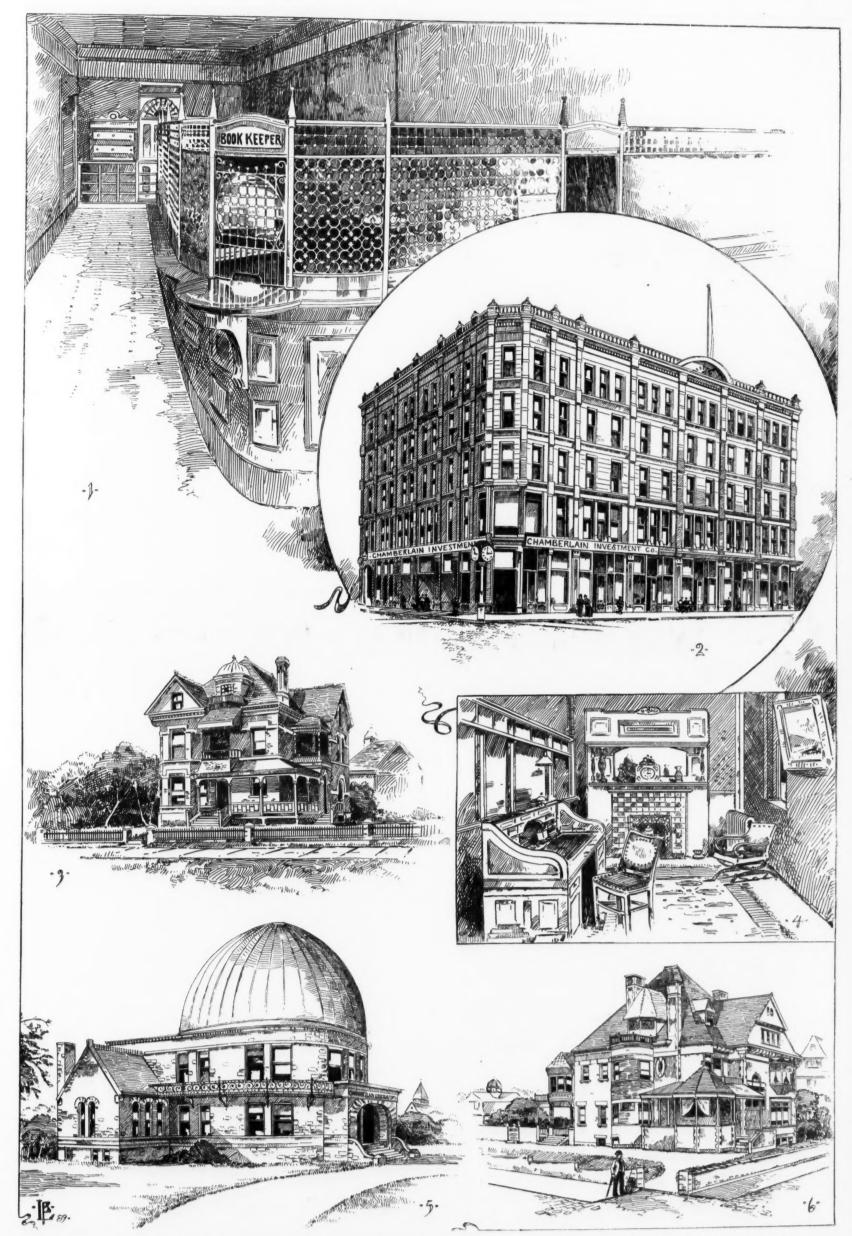
Denver thus becomes to all Colorado what Paris is to France.

(Continued on page 184.)

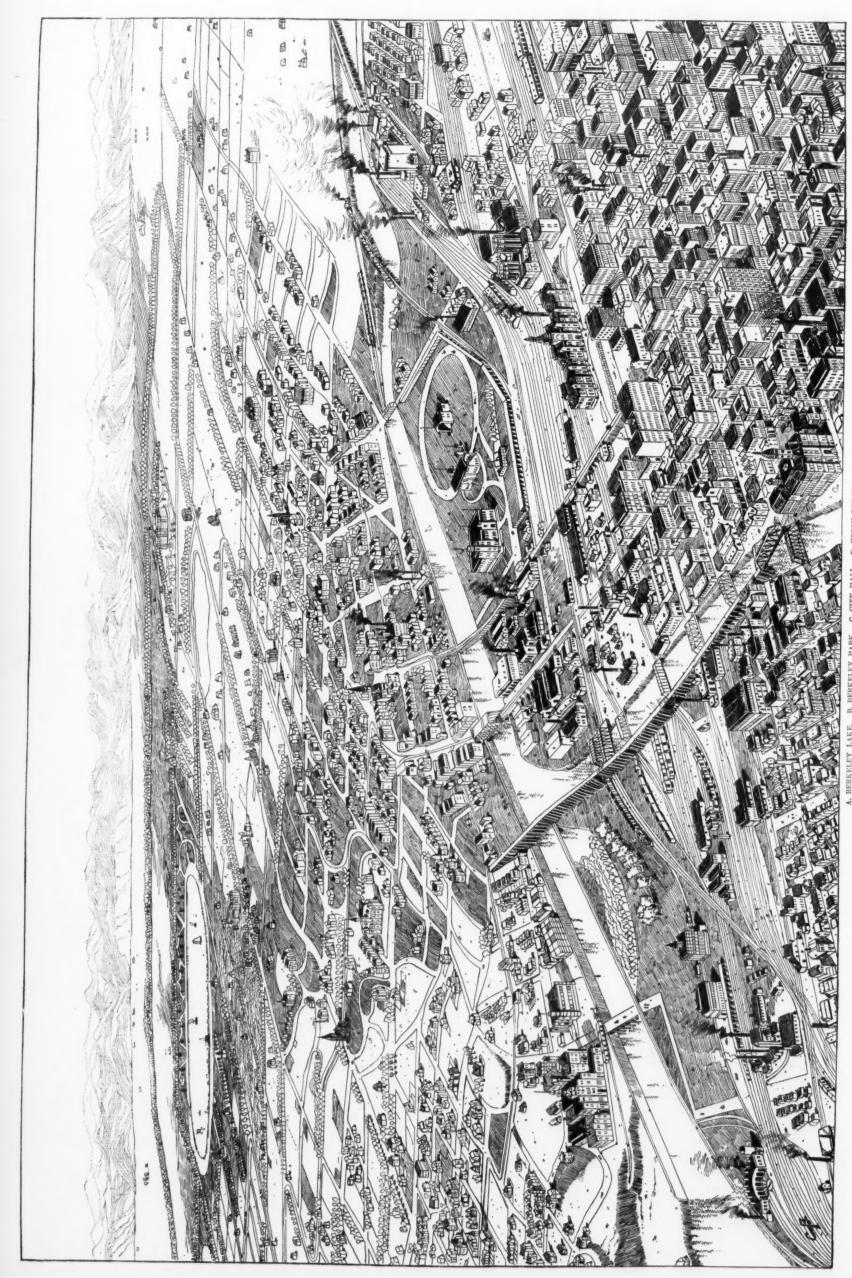


THE DEVELOPMENT OF DENVER, THE METROPOLIS OF COLORADO.—SOME OF THE REPRESENTATIVE STRUCTURES ERECTED BY ONE OF ITS PUBLIC-SPIRITED CITIZENS,

FROM PHOTOS BY H. W. JACKSON.



1. Interior of office of chamberlain investment company. 2. Chamberlain building, corner sixteenth and arapahoe streets. 3. Residence of H. B. Chamberlain 4. Private office. 5. Chamberlain observatory. 6. Residence of A. W. Chamberlain.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE CITY OF DENVER, THE METROPOLIS OF COLORADO.